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THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7901	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "
* PERSIA	7901	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1903.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b CHINA	F. Moses	5,400	15th June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street
Bombay, 2nd May, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 860; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolaito	17th July 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 2nd June.

S.S. "SHIRALA," 5,238 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 19th June.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th May, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,250	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE :—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

EVERY WEAK MAN
SUFFERING from NERVOUS or PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medicine. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Send in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. HORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES
DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLE-WARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND
FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.
Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.
PEARSE & CO.;
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

"CROWN" ORGANS.
A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no "Shoddy" used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN"	ORGANS are offered at Rs 225, Rs 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.
F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.
NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

PIANOS
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.
40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF
BEST IMITATION SILK
UMBRELLAS
FOR
MONSOON SEASON.
☞ TO BE SOLD at the SAME PRICE THAT WE SELL AT OUR MARKET SHOP.
THE ENGLISH UMBRELLA MART,
OPPOSITE.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW'S SHOP, FORT.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
FUNNIEST THING ON EARTH !!!
GROTESQUE, AMUSING, AND ENTERTAINING.
EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. at
SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the REPORT on THE ADMINISTRATION AND WORKING of INDIAN AILWAYS by Mr. THOMAS ROBERTSON, C. V. O. are available for sale with the SUPERINTENDENT, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
Price Rs 2-4 per unbound and Rs 2-8 per bound copy.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
P. W. D., Railways.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY beg to announce that they have this day VACATED their PREMISES at Church Gate Street, and REMOVED to the more Extensive, Expensive and Prominent Premises in NAVSARI BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, near Whiteaway and Laidlaw's.
Bombay. 29th May, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 433 OF 1902.
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.. Plaintiffs.
(1.) DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and (2.) THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, now in Liquidation, through H. C. MACLEOD, Esquire, its Official Liquidator.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixteenth day of January, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the 1st Defendant in

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Foras free-hold new Salt Batty Ground, situate and being without the Fort in the Mahim District near Mingot Mondley, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 383 631 and 632, containing by admeasurement five thousand and ten square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Mahadeo Thakor, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Habbaji, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, partly by the ground of Antone Demello and partly by the Batty Ground of Dadaji Habbaji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dadaji Habbaji and partly by Batty Ground of Narrayan Thakor.

LOT No. II.

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling-house adjoining to each other standing on the Fazedari ground belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Shet in Dhunji Doonzaria Street without the Fort walls of Bombay, which ground measures two hundred and two square yards and two-thirds of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house formerly of Hirjibhai Behramji but now of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhai Baronet, on the West by the Public Road called Dhunji Doongaria Street, on the North by the Agiary of Shapurji Cuppawalla, and on the South by the house late of Pallonji Eduljee Appoo but now the property of Morwanji Bomanji and which dwelling-houses are assessed under No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of April, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

WANTED

FOR the Office of the Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, a COMPETENT CLERK to take charge of Rates Branch. Good pay to a good man.
Applications in writing, stating nationality, age, particulars of training and experience accompanied by copies of certificates, (which will not be returned) will be received up to the 15th June 1903.
Applicants in the employment of Railways must obtain permission before applying.

C. E. VINING,
Traffic Superintendent.
Sealdah, 14th May, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Estate of JAMES TENNANT BOYD, late of Lenzie in the County of Dumbarton, Scotland, European Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Lenzie aforesaid on the 28th day of December, 1902, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 21st day of May, 1903, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., are required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office in Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets of the said estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 23rd day of May, 1903.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

5 PER CENT. HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT FUND.

THIS FUND has been started by the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, to meet a long felt want, and will be found most convenient and advantageous to all concerned. Payments to this Fund may be made in any sum (not less than Rs. 10) and added to at any time at the convenience of Depositors. These subscriptions will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will be available at any time for the BONA FIDE purpose of payment for passage Home; such passage to be secured through the Bank per any line that Subscribers may choose.

For form of application, and other information, apply to

THE CHIEF MANAGER,

Commercial Bank of India Ld. Head Office, Calcutta, or to Branch Managers at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon, and Rawal Pindi and Amritsar and Murree Sub-Agencies.

SAMPLE PACKETS (containing Books, Ornaments, Currency Notes, Postage Stamps, Handkerchiefs, &c.) of Dental will be sent post free on receipt of As. 3, for each packet. No one should be without any gift. Worth Annas 2. Apply early. Only 2,000 are to be posted.
CAMPHOR NECKLACE which is a perfect safeguard against the Plague, Cholera, and other diseases. Full of fragrance, serving as a superior ornament, Re. 1. Chain Annas 12 each.

MAGIC RING.

MAGIC RING.—Through which you can see garden, palaces, durbars, etc. He or she at her own will or for any one else can call any dead or living body, the god or goddess of any religion, talk with the spirits so called and get suitable replies to the questions set, with spirits and ascertain Secrets, know Medicine of ailments by calling the Spirits of Dhanwanter Baid or Lookman, Hakeem, and in short, work wonders for yourself and your friends. Rs. 5 each. Our stock of rings is now very nearly exhausted. So any one desiring a sharp supply is requested to send orders at his earliest convenience.
A MAGNIFICENT OFFER.—To those who require a really good and faithful Timekeeper at a low price, we can specially recommend the "Ajit." The daily sale of these watches is steadily increasing and the low price is an inducement to you to invest 30 hours keyless 6 years guarantee. Reduce Price Rs. 6.
OUR FARFAMED WRIST WATCH.—Complete in silver case. Rs. 10; in gold, Rs. 30.
DENTAL.—Purest, safest and best for the teeth, prepared according to the formula used by Sir William Moore, K. C. I. E., Hony. Physician to H. M. the Queen. Price 4oz. phial, Re. 1.
REMOVELINE.—Removes every superfluous hair painlessly and permanently without causing the slightest irritation from any part of the body within 3 minutes. Price Re. 1 per phial.

J. N. MATHUR & Co.,
WARD No. 5, DELHI.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older date than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge 8 annas

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

WHEN SENDING Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles and Scientific or Mechanical Instruments by Post or Railway for repairs, the owner's name and address should be attached to avoid mistakes.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HIGHEST and UNRIVALLED successes at all examinations is the result of the efficient Coaching at the COMMERCIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION—10, Church Gate Street.

SPECIAL PILLS for LADIES.—Good result. There is not a Medicine found to equal these for removing any irregularities of the system, superseding all other remedies. Re. 1 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c., 53 years' reputation. 31 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Large Commodious GODOWNS in Fort. Moderate rent. Apply BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOHRAB MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

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MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—By Special Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR. Ready laid PHAETON and TONGA between WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. For Rates write to N. FRAMJI ARDESHIR & Co., Government Mail Contractors, Poona.

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THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses
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Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
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During 1901, 5,718 Policies Issued for Rs. 3,16,81,533 Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—
(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
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OUR "SPECIALITE" BRAND.	
DAWSON'S PRIME, with Straw, per 100	1 12
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SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.

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HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
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PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

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The Bank of England,
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Reserve Fund ..... " 15,00,000
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Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Mewara Giya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as open carved blackwood hall sofas and chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, bookstand, glass door shop cupboards, second hand iron safes.
4-light hanging lamps, gas chandelier, crockeryware.
English and Gujarati novels.
1 Singer treadle sewing machine in good order.
1 hand camera, entirely new, by W. Butcher of Birmingham, fitted with rapid rectilinear lense.
1 cyclostyle case useful to lithographers.
2 new English iron safes,
6 large and small fancy jewel boxes
12 boxes assorted liquents.
On account of the concerned—
1 bale 100 lbs. yarn damaged by salt water.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Khamjee Essoobjee. Paint Merchant, Rung Bazaar—
22 cwts Hubbuck's white zinc paint, in 56 and 28 lbs kegs.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Thorndale—
02-415 ML-I—1 bale scarlet tunics (old woollen soldier's coats.)
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Caledonia—
D. and Co., R. T. S. 5083 :—1 case containing sample paper screens, mounted studies, samples of toy books, pictorial post-cards, albums, assorted photochromes, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Several second-hand ladies' and gent's bicycles.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 Surat go it in kid.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Elphinstone Circle, Fort, below Messrs. Ritchie Stuart and Co.'s Office, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as marble top table and tea poys, easy and arm chairs, mirror door almira, marble top dressing and washband tables, writing table, hat and book stand, side board, iron bedstead, blackwood bedstead, rubber tyred Halli cart, in good order, galloway miniature buggy, powerful bay horse, brown pony, harness, etc., the property of a gentleman.
The property is on view.
The property of another gentleman—
1 bay waler horse going in harness.

SALE OF 100 BALES BHAVNAGAR GOOD COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the jutha of Lam Heerjee Tuback and Co. by order of Mr. Hurdatrai Ramprutab and on account and at the risk of Kisonlal Jainarayen—
100 bales Bhavnagar good cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet tone mahogany cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co. wind proof table and hanging lamp, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets, etc. the property of A. SEEGEMANN, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Prince's Dock Clock Tower Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plate ware crockery and glass ware, cottage piano, revolving top office table, wind-proof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, etc. the property of Rev. Mr. R. S. SWORDER.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Shamji Building, Clare Road, Byculla, next to the House of Correction the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and crockery, best plated-ware, by Reed and Barton and others, sweet-toned Mahogany Cantante Resonante square pianoforte by Rose & Co. No. 9 Victoria stove, engravings, Hink's table and floor lamps, Singer's sewing machine, fish bowls, old bronze, China table ornaments and wall plates, gent's bicycle, single harness, revolving top office table, large aviary with birds, singing birds, lenolium carpet drawing room suit of sofas and chairs &c. the property of C. CHANDLER Esqr. proceeded to England,
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale,
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Prince's and Victoria Docks—
A lot of grain sweepings, old wood iron etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS KAPURWADI, SITUATE AT KANDAWADY LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from, and by the order of the mortgagee and at the risk and on account of the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June, 1903, at 5 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and made between the mortgagor Ramchandra Withoba Balaji of the first part, Bai Heerabai, widow of Withoba Balaji of the second part, the said Bai Heerabai of the third part and the mortgagee of the fourth part.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, being a part of the part known as Kapurwadi, situate at and fronting the Kandawady Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2128 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 17, and New Survey Nos. 7518, 75-0 and 7521, and bounded on the East partly by the Bhuleshwar Road now called Girgaum Back Road and partly by the said Kandawady Lane, on the west and north by the Khutterwady Lane, and on the south by the property of Wishwanath Damoder and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 1253, 1257, 52a to 53, and Street Nos. 71 to 74 and 2 to 6 and 147 to 151, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the said Ramchandra Withoba Balaji.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustomjee & Kola, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned—Dated this 29th day of May, 1903.
BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL BELONGING TO THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, situate at Nalgaum Cross Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shanker Prasad Hari Prasad and Girja Prasad Hari Prasad, the mortgagees of the Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the mill's premises, at Nalgaum Cross Road, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 3 p.m., in one lot.
All the leasehold lands admeasuring 35,283 square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings standing thereon, and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., and other appliances.
The mill consists of 30,000 spindles, and they are in working order.
Catalogues containing all particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee and Hiralal, attorneys to the mortgagees, or from the Undersigned.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1903. Auctioneers.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 391 BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st inst., at 3 p. m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malet Bunder, close to the Dock Walls,
On account of the concerned—
100 bales damaged Broach cotton.
229 bales damaged Oomra cotton.
56 bales damaged Bhownugger cotton.
15 bales damaged Broach cotton,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, F.-P. BALES COTTON, SWEEPINGS, &c., &c.,
at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot,

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseed, cotton picking, grain sweeping, waste papers, jowari, shoes, Hurra bagging, wheat in bags, dry chillies and other miscellaneous articles.
A quantity of F.-P. bales burnt cotton.
MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1903.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-32d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.
To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 29.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	92 1 4	= +7/16
3 per cent. Rentes	98	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/4	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 5/16	= — 1/8
2 months hence	24 1/8	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	52 3/4	= — 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·9	= + 1
Berlin "	20·46	= unchanged
New York' Demand	4·88 1/4	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
6 " "	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
9 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 5/8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= do

Linseed—Bold 41 1-4. June-July. Sellers. Tone quiet.
In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet. Manchester dull. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·34—6 Sold on speculation and for Export 400. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady. Holidays until Tuesday.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·07	6·01	6·00	5·31
—5	—4	—4	—5
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·15	5·04	5·02	5·01
—5	—5	—4	—4	—4

In New York.

Receipts at the Port	3,000 bales.
Do. last year	5,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	"
Do. do. Continent	4,000 "
Mid-Uplands	11·70
Futures, month of July	11·15 — 7
Do. do. December	9·10 unchanged

New York market closed to-day.
In New Orleans—

Spot	11 11/16
Futures, month of August	11·30 — 8
Do. do. November	9·25 — 2
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 29th May, 1903 :—

Cotton	6,373 bales.
Wheat	23,269 cwts,
Linseed	17,852 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	33,769 "
Ginelly seed	2,292 "
Poppyseed	9,986 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	4,373 "
Rice	25,515 "
Myrabollams	1,689 "
Cottonseed	3,851 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MAY 30,
EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	122
Shanghai 30 do do	171
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

1st Settlement	...	Rs. 98-10
2nd do.	...	Rs. 98-12

Money Market—Tone firm.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st May	3 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 21st May	8 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 16th May	6 do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April	6 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs	a.	p.
Ready	7	3	
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	9	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	14	
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	0	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	8	
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	21	8	

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

Rel Ahmedabad	Rs. 28 8
Club No. 1	" 29 4

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton market is closed. The local market is quiet with little doing either for export or by mills, the principal enquiry being for high class Oomras.
Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Qy. farms)		173	163	161	Mar.
Bengals M.G. (Ry. farms)		157	173	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)		193	177	...	do
Belati M. G		194	184	...	do
Khandesh M. G.		...	181	173	do
Akola M. G.	}	196	187	...	do
Khamgaum do					
Karanja do					
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.		207	197	...	do
Nagpur M. G.		207	197	..	do
Broach do		247	240	...	do
Bhownugger do		224	216	209	do
Do H. G.		220	212	202	do
S.-G. Dharwar		...	...	232	do
Westerns		...	...	213	do
Do.		...	...	212	25 h June.

PETROLEUM.—We learn from Scheffer and Drascher's (Hamburg) weekly market report that there is much activity and enterprise displayed in all the petroleum districts of the United States. It is said that the Standard Oil Company is planning the construction of 800 miles of pipe connections partly in Western Virginia, partly in Kentucky, Ohio and California. The work will be carried out by subsidiary companies. From Lima in Ohio comes information of the transference to a French syndicate with large capital of a petroleum business including besides several hundred oil-springs in Ohio and Indiana, several thousand acres on lease pipe-connections refineries and tank-waggons, worth from six to seven million dollars. The property, which has been held by the present owner for about fifty years, brought him in last year a net income of one million dollars.
The statement made by Riedemann that of the nine million marks worth of shares in the Standard Oil Company, four and a half millions were in German hands and in those of the Standard Oil Company, requires correction in many ways. Firstly the capital of the Company is not nine, but twenty million marks, of which seven millions and three quarters belong to the Standard Oil Company, 3·87 millions are with Wilhelm A. Riedemann in Geestemunde, 1·94 millions with F. E. Schutte, and the same amount with Carl Schutte in Bremen, two and a half millions are held by G. I. H. Siemers and Co., and two millions belong to Aug. Sanders and Co., in Hamburg. As W. A. Riedemann and both the Herren Schutte have been nominated, under certain conditions, Directors of the German-American Petroleum Company, and itself affiliated to the Standard Oil Co. the latter really controls the majority of the shares of the German-American Petroleum Co.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th May, 1903, as compared with the statement of 19th May, 1903 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 19. Rs.	A.	P.	May 26. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000	0	0	1,17,50,000	0	0
Public Deposit, &c.	1,96,18,748	2	3	1,61,11,334	9	9
Other Deposits, &c.	3,37,31,663	15	11	3,18,10,776	9	4
Bank Post Bills, &c	3,02,211	15	10	2,51,405	12	2
Sundries	22,71,868	10	0	22,61,229	0	10
Rs.	13,07,02,483	0	11	13,21,87,715	10	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,63,10,980	0	0	1,60,46,948	0	0
Other than Government investment	47,33,415	0	0	47,32,413	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,27,74,687	8	3	3,40,01,873	14	5
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,70,44,575	0	4	1,71,54,019	14	9
Bills discounted, &c.	2,42,60,016	11	11	21,55,554	0	11
Balances with other Banks	19,24,709	1	6	2,28,62,078	12	9
Bullion	1,999	4	3	1,856	4	3
Dead Stock	18,45,077	3	6	18,41,333	12	9
Stamps	11,787	3	0	11,317	2	2
Sundries	7,53,213	2	14	7,42,772	7	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	1,52,26,655	3	10	1,73,78,331	9	9
Do. at Branches	1,37,83,311	4	11	1,52,28,803	10	9
Rs.	13,37,02,483	0	11	13,21,87,715	10	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	7,15,636	Decrease
Do at Branches	1,83,197	Increase
Other Deposits	19,30,877	Decrease
Post Bills	50,806	Decrease
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	2,67,597	Decrease
Loans	12,27,186	Increase
Accounts of Credit	1, 0,315	Increase
Mercantile Bills	13,96,033	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	11,21,676	Increase
Do. at Branches	25,59,506	Decrease

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 1 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MORAN—DAWSON—April 30, at Norwich, William Alfred Moran, Executive Engineer, Burma, P W D, to Ethel Cressy, daughter of William Thorndick Dawson, of Buckland House, Norwich.

EAST AFRICA.

DEATH.

HERNE—April 13, at Igoza, about five days' march from Port Florence, Uganda, British East Africa, of pneumonia and black water fever, Edward Michael, late of the E I Railway, aged 25 years, 10 months and 8 days.

MAHABLESHWAR.

BIRTH.

LOGAN—May 27, at Glengany, Mahableshwar, the wife of A C Logan, I C S, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DAVAR—JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY—May 29 (Friday), at Mazagon Castle, Jehangir Dinsha Daver, Barrister-at-Law, to Virbaiji, daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—May 27, at Calcutta, the wife of A H Lewis, of a daughter.
SANDERS—May 21, at the Maternity Hospital, Madras, the wife of Sergt-Instr Sanders, East Coast Rifle Volunteers, of a daughter.
STEVINSON—May 21, at Snowdon, Naini Tal, the wife of J S Stevinson, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—McNAIR—April 29, at the Cathedral, Rangoon by the Rev C P Cory, the Rev Arthur Edward Taylor, of Maulmain, to Faith Winifred McNair, daughter of the late Daniel McNair, of Loch End, Kodaikanal, and stepdaughter of Robert Parrott, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—May 22, at Amritsar, Punjab, India, of cholera, Josephine Louise, the dearly beloved wife of Lieut-Colonel Mansel Armstrong, late 20th Hussars, and 5th Bengal Cavalry.
D'CRUZE—May 16, after a short illness, Walter Norbert, youngest son of the late John D'Cruze, Deputy Magistrate and Collector of Serampore, aged 33 years, 11 months and 10 days.
O'BRIEN—May 25, at Calcutta, Ella W M Conroy, only daughter of E C O'Brien, Postal Dept, aged 21 years.
WHITHAM—May 5, at Lahore, Anne, the beloved wife of Thomas Whitham, aged 50 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h 32m. High water 3-16m., 4-2s. Low water 9-2m., 2-42s.
Evening Concert by Mr. Felix Sternburg, Town Hall, 9-15 p. m.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—Dr. Frank Robinson has reported to the police that during Tuesday night a gold watch of the value of Rs. 200 was stolen from his room in Watson's Annexe.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Spithead entered and the steamer Bhoduri left the Dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Indravati entered and the steamers Idar and Elandmoor left the Dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. Umzinto, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 5th instant.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hamilton charged Mahadu Babaji with attempting to commit theft in the "Times of India" Office on Friday night. The accused was further charged with theft of carpenters tools valued at Rs. 13 from the same office on the 16th ultimo. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and admitted convictions previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced him to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRESENTATION TO MR. C. CHANDLER.—On Saturday last, under the presidency of Mr. R. E. Love, the staff of the Plumbing Department of the Bombay Municipality presented Mr. C. Chandler, who proceeded to England on short leave, with a portrait. In making the presentation Mr. Love referred to Mr. Chandler's excellence of personal character and of his unfailing devotion in the best interests of the Municipality and the staff, who all acknowledged with gratitude the very fair and kind treatment they had all received at his hands, and expressed the hope that he, Mr. Chandler would have an enjoyable time at home, and would return with renewed health and vigour to take up his duties amongst them. Mr. Chandler having made a suitable reply cheers were given for Mr. Chandler and his daughter who accompanies him home.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Bhanji Jeena, a Hindu lad, aged 14 years, with dishonestly retaining property, namely, a gold ear-ring and a gold "phul". The accused pleaded guilty and said he found it on the road. The Magistrate sentenced him to receive 12 stripes. Ganesh Ramchander Sikhre, a Brahmin, was charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen. The accused stated that he first asked the accused, Bhanji Jeena, to produce some guarantee that the property was not stolen. Bhanji told him that he had found the property. The Magistrate remarked that the accused's asking for a guarantee from Bhanji was sufficient to show that he knew the property to be stolen. He convicted him and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

TO BE TRIED IN FRANCE.—On Saturday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Meyers charged Ollier Jean, a Frenchman, with causing hurt to Anton Zuignot, also a Frenchman. Mr. Meyers said that the complainant and the accused were seamen on board the s.s. Vasconia, a French merchant vessel. On Wednesday evening about 6 o'clock both of them were taking their evening meals. The complainant was drinking claret, and the accused asked him to pass on the can to him. The complainant abused him, upon which the accused stabbed him on his thigh with a knife. Mr. Meyer's further informed the Court that the French Consul had been to the Commissioner of Police in the morning, and asked him to let go the accused to be tried in France. The ship was to sail from Bombay on the 2nd June. The accused in admitting the offence said he did it under provocation. The complainant first slapped him. The magistrate remarked as the French Consul was desirous of having the accused tried in France, and as the accused had pleaded guilty to the charge he would order him to be remanded to jail till the 2nd June, when he would be handed over to the Commissioner of Police and sent on board the s.s. Vasconia to be taken to France.

THE R. I. M. S. LAWRENCE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Lieutenant-Commander C. R. Rowsell, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi. She carried in tow the R. I. M. launch Muzbes for Karachi.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from the Victoria Dock, berth No. 8. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, berth No. 8, to-day at 12-30 p.m. and Deck passengers should be at the New Disinfecting Station with all their baggage and kit at 10-30, p.m.

Mr J Andreas
Revd Brother Aloysius
Mr W Butcher
Miss Crowe
Mr Fatheymed
Mr A G Grant
Mr L Gapp
Dr E Hultzsch
Mr Hayn
Mr R E Hadfield
Mr A Hooper
Mr C Heiniger
Miss Hunt
Capt. and Mrs Lugard and childs
Mr and Mrs J McKenzie
Major H R Mrs, Miss Mead and child
Revd C Werner Paulius
Mr A Peter
Mr and Mrs E Schoon
Mr O Stuvemann
La Simon Metto
Miss Scott
Dr D A Turkhud
Revd Brother Thomas
Mr O Venzaghi
Capt B May
Capt C Feinmann
Mr W Wood

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Sunday.—The most important change in pressure conditions during the past 24 hours is a slight transfer southwards of trough of the low pressure in North-East India which makes conditions more favourable for showers in Assam and Bengal. During the past day rain has fallen in Burma, light showers in North-East India and few local showers in south peninsula. Lashio has received two and half inches; Tongoo, one and a half; Moulmein and Dhubri, one. Barometer has fallen slightly in Lower Sind and Kathiawar and pressure is in moderate defect at Karachi, Weather is fine and quiet over the greater part of the country. Jacobabad reports the highest maximum temperature, namely, 121 degrees, which is the highest recorded this year.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Agapanthus, Captain H. E. Purdon, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta reports having experienced moderate to fresh winds, from S.-S.-W. to N.-N.-W. and rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 5 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·403	N	1	109·9	77·9	33	..	2·05	— 2·50
Sirsa	29·473	?	1	111·8	83·6	42	..	0·45	— 2·39
Delhi	29·166	W	2	108·7	80·9	22	..	1·10	— 2·88
Agra	29·488	SW	1	108·0	85·9	28	..	0·88	— 1·28
Cawnpore	29·474	WSW	1	110·5	83·6	28	..	0·12	— 2·20
Allahabad	29·495	Calm	1	112·1	81·3	36	..	0·22	— 2·15
Jhansi	29·527	SW	1	110·8	82·2	43	..	0·46	— 1·71
Jacobabad	29·564	Calm	1	119·0	78·6	52	..	0·83	— 0·44
Karachi	29·592	W	14	93·4	82·7	82	..	0·22	— 0·69
Jeypore	29·540

WHETHER YOU ARE GOING HOME OR ONLY PROPOSING A SOJOURN ON THE HILLS,

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A CLAN TARTAN TRAVELLING RUG

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TRADE MARK,

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JERSEYS and CARDIGANS,
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ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL,

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THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated on the top of a Hill. It is open to the breeze on every side. It commands a magnificent view of all the Ghauts around Lonauli is cooler than Khandala. The distance from Khandala to Lonauli is only 10 minutes by Train.

Only two miles to Karli Caves. Lohargar, six miles from Lonauli, is a Hill Fort formerly used as a State Prison by the Peishwas. Lonauli is famous for picnics—at Sakal Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles from Lonauli.

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ALSO SMOKE

PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD

CIGARETTES.

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STERLING CHAIN,
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PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	Cash		2,000
1	Do.		500
6 Prizes	"	Rs. 150 each	900
3	Do.	" 75 "	225
2	Do.	" 50 "	100
25	Do.	" 25 "	625
10	Do.	" 20 "	200
50	Do.	" 15 "	750
50	Do.	" 10 "	500
50	Do.	" 5 "	250
100	Do.	" 4 "	400
100	Do.	" 3 "	300
125	Do.	" 2 "	250
523 Prizes		Total	7,000

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1903.

PLAGUE AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Our Allahabad contemporary in its anxiety to assist in devising sound measures for stamping out plague has admitted into its columns a series of articles from an anonymous correspondent who suggests what he calls "A Commonsense Plague Policy." The writer might have said all he has to say in twenty lines ; but our contemporary good-naturedly gives him column after column in which to indulge in painful reiteration. His so called commonsense policy is one of absolute freedom, and he would establish as axioms the following : (1) Every person is authorised to have plague in his own house ; (2) every person is free to infect other persons so long as they permit it ; (3) everyone is entitled to conceal plague cases ; (4) No one need have his house disinfected. He considers these axioms suited to the circumstances of the country and the people. If the people were crows it would not only be the commonsense policy but the wisest, for the feathered scavenger is an intelligent bird, if a cruel. His methods of disposing of a sick brother are summary and effectual. An outbreak of plague would be of remarkably brief duration. But the victims of plague are human beings, for the most part of the lowest, poorest, and most ignorant classes. And for these the policy suggested by the correspondent is that which is perhaps least suited either to circumstances or people. When the Plague Commission condemned the application of force, however mild, it did wrong. "The coersion of the people into compliance with regulations against plague," it wrote, "is not a practicable policy." The correspondent endorses that view, holding that its application gave rise to apprehension and alarm, that it made people suspicious ; this though he has faith in the strong instinct of self-preservation and the reasoning power of the people. Some one has suggested to him that the natives are after all children and should be treated as such. He accepts the opinion that he may turn it to his own advantage. And says he : "This is what has been done in many places. Like children they have been expected to follow the precepts of those wiser than themselves, they have been shown what to do and have been worried into doing it, and when they have been worried into doing it and when they have behaved like obstinate rebellious children the officials have had to leave them alone to let them die in thousands." Precisely ; but if when they behaved like obstinate, rebellious children, they had been soundly spanked they would have been saved in thousands.

Had the policy at first adopted been steadily persevered in the native would have gained the confidence he was found deficient in. If an obstinate rebellious child is permitted to kick the shins of his nurse he is spoilt for ever ; and if a buck-jumping horse is permitted to buck he never becomes of much value. We agree with the propounder of the new policy that the Government plague administration has left a legacy of odium left by the period of the use of military and police which it will take a long time to live down. It is a clumsily constructed sentence, but it conveys the truth. The abandonment of the policy of coercion—which, by the way, was gradually evolving into one of persuasion—was perhaps the greatest confession of weakness ever yet made by an administrative body. Tactful district officers were gaining the confidence of the people. They were learning to understand the people, and people to understand them. A bond of sympathy had sprung up between them which gained in strength each day. True the riots may be regarded as a lapse into distrust, but it was a mere kicking over the traces. The mules should have been whipped promptly and vigorously. They would have learned better and the display of viciousness, punished, kind treatment—firm at the same time—could and should have been reverted to. The work of years of patience and perseverance were thrown away and plague was worse in the past season than it ever was before. What next cold weather will bring it is impossible to say. But many plague officers are fearful. And now we have this gentleman in the United Provinces urging that Government shall adopt a plague policy with which the people will be in hearty sympathy, that Government shall allow perfect liberty to the individual to catch plague or convey plague, subject to his neighbours' objections, shall abstain from every act calculated to be misunderstood, and set before themselves as the essence of their task, not the protection of people from plague, but the teaching of the people to protect themselves from plague.

Educate, educate, and yet again educate! Therein lies the remedy for every ill earth has known. Education can achieve everything, so we are told, and there are people who contemplate teaching pigs to fly. That is a task as easy as to teach the native to protect himself. The man is not yet born who will induce him to observe the primary principles of sanitation. Nor yet he who will induce the native to say to his caste-fellow fugitive from a neighbouring town "You shall not enter my village." Government at one time prevented an afflicted person entering a town immune. To some extent it strove to do so. But the apostle of every man his own master would not say to an affected fugitive "Get thee gone." He would have the village headman, or some one equally eloquent, make him an elaborate speech. He would commence "My good Sir," we presume, and proceed :—"You have come from a house in or near which plague is occurring. These good people are afraid that you'll bring the plague near them, and they are very wise to be afraid. I am not going to interfere or to post police to keep you from coming here ; but I advise them to keep you out, and if you use the slightest degree of force in face of their opposition, I must help them to protect their rights and allay their anxieties by keeping you under detention for ten days. You had much better spend the ten days in any place you like outside the town, if you are afraid to go back to your house." The sting is in the tail. There is not, after all, very much difference between clapping a man in a detention camp without a word and telling him to go and spend ten days wheresoever he lists—except this that by the former he would be prevented carrying plague to any place whatsoever, whilst by the latter he might carry anywhere or everywhere he chose to visit during that period of ten days. We have tried every means which has yet been devised, and year by year the plague has become worse. Plague is now prevalent in 156 districts, 109 towns, and seven cantonments. It is humiliating to confess that methods introduced subsequent to the first outbreak have signally failed. It would be more humiliating to revert to the original plan of operations. Yet that was the only one which was tried without being found greatly wanting except, perhaps, in Bombay city. It was beginning to do that which was desired, and the other, say what its opponents will, runs within the lines, suited to the dense ignorance and deep-rooted suspicions of the people.

BRITISH TRADE METHODS IN SPAIN.

RECENTLY there has been a tendency in England to pooh-pooh the warnings which have been uttered as to the importance of German and American competition, but the fact remains that in many directions British commerce is suffering from the indifference and inactivity of British manufacturers. The report of the British Consul at Bilbao supplies abundant proof that in Spain British makers are losing ground and that they do not realise their possibilities. In the district around Bilbao the consul states that there is a growing market for many kinds of up-to-date machinery and instruments, but it would seem that Britain is losing in the race with Germany and America. The great fault of the British article lies in the fact that it is not adapted to the requirements of their market. In Spain as elsewhere the British maker, over confident of the superiority of his wares, does not even take the trouble to study the needs of his customers, and thinks judicious advertisement unecessary. What advertising is done, says the Consul, is archaic as compared with the methods employed by the German and American exporter, and it is of little use. And not only in this direction does the British maker fail, but also in respect of the agents which he sends to Spain to exploit his goods. The report states that British commercial travellers generally do not as a rule compare favourably with their German rivals either as regards general education or special fitness for their profession. Their knowledge of the articles they offer is said to be at times insufficient, and they are neither so numerous nor so insistent as are the representatives of Continental firms. In reading over the report we are struck by the similarity of conditions in Spain and in India, and one is forced to the belief that the defects in the methods of British trade which have been noticed here are not merely local, but are world wide. There is very little doubt that one big cause of recent failures of British goods in foreign markets is the horror which the British manufacturer possesses of anything which bears the semblance of speculation. German makers who export to Spain are ready to take risks and renew bills. British makers are not, and one can sympathise with them to a great extent, for the Spanish market seems to be no safer than other markets farther East. In 1900 and 1901, the Consul tell us, there was a veritable fever for rash and excessive speculation amongst Spanish capitalists. Many unhealthy enterprises were embarked upon and subscribed to, and this has been followed by a depression which the country is only just beginning to recover from, and which we should imagine renders anything in the way of a speculative contract a decidedly unsafe risk for the exporter. If the Germans are prepared to take the risk, well and good. If they come safely out of the ordeal in the long run, it is the fortune of war ; but we should not advise British makers to pander too much to semi-insolvent dealers. At the same time there is no reason why they should not spend money a little more freely upon advertisement, and there are many other ways, according to the Consul at Bilbao, in which the position of British trade in Spain might be strengthened.

A NEW AIRSHIP.

THE latest attempt to conquer the air has been made by an inventor of Brixton, and his airship is of an altogether novel type. It is built on the birds'-wing principle, and its powers of mechanical propulsion are gained without the aid of any balloon attachment. This is a good point in its favour, for it is a fact which is pretty generally admitted at the present time that the "lighter than air" species of the airship is altogether useless in a head wind, and can, in fact, only float in air currents. M. Santos Dumont appears to have made great progress with his invention, and he anticipates great things of the future, but there are few who believe that the Santos Dumont type of airship is the climax of the development of aerial navigation. So much confidence is placed in the new machine that it is stated it will make an ascent at the St. Louis Exposition. The machine, the inventor states, consists of a cylinder which for practical purposes will be from 34 feet to 40 feet long, and will contain two saloons, each eight feet square, fitted with two pairs of wings which by means of a differentiating crank are capable of producing every movement of the wings of a bird. This crank is stated to be a mathematical triumph, and is the outcome of seventeen years of continuous study and experiment. The inventor is of the opinion that the only possible solution of the problem of aerial navigation is the mechanical bird. Whether this airship will do all that is expected of it remains of course to be seen. From his own description of it, however, it appears to be a marvel of ingenuity in construction. Each wing can be controlled separately, and one man can regulate every possible movement. The motive power is to be supplied with petrol. A model which the inventor has made needs two men to hold it back when the mechanism is set in motion although it is only one-twelfth of the size of the ship which he proposes to build for the St. Louis Exhibition. The full sized airship is expected to attain a speed of upwards of 150 miles an hour. It appears that the inventor has offered his airship to the British Government. It has not been accepted, but that of course does not necessarily imply that it is valueless. On paper, at any rate, it appears to be a big advance on anything that has yet been produced in connection with the solution of the problem of aerial navigation. On many occasions, and in divers places there have appeared hints that the War Office has secured an airship built on the "heavier than air" principle, and that this machine is far ahead of all its rivals. Whether there be any truth in this statement or no it is certain that the airship of the future must bow to the fundamental principle propounded by Herr Maxim and dispense with the balloon for its means of elevation.

DRINKING IN THE ARMY.

THE evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee on canteens, a full report of which was recently published, goes to prove that hard drinking in the Army is happily decreasing. Generals Buller and Gatacre in their evidence stated that young soldiers spend more money in food than in drink, and that there is no such thing as heavy drinking. Sir Evelyn Wood thinks that the whole of the Army drinks less, and most of the witnesses, including Major-General Burnett and Lieutnant-Colonel Egerton, Seaforth Highlanders, agreed with this view, and stated that a better educated, more intelligent, and more saving class of men were joining the army. The Committee drew attention to the fact that recruits generally on first joining the Army are great eaters and small drinkers. Many acquire drinking habits after they have been some time in the service. Canteens, they point out, are frequently located in totally unsuitable buildings, and the opinion is expressed that most regimental institutes do not sufficiently cultivate the business of supplying non-intoxicants ; that collective drinking should be prevented, as it leads to mutual treating, and that a lack of refinement in canteens did not conduce to good conduct. The majority report proposes (the minority opposing the second suggestion) (a) Commanding Officers should manage their own institutes on the regimental system, or (b) they should be handed over to a soldiers' central co-operative society, registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act. The War office, however, have not seen their way clear to accept the main recommendations of the majority of the committee, but will shortly issue full regulations for the future conduct of canteens.

Amongst the passengers who left for Europe on Saturday by the P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer Peninsular, were General Ramsay and Mrs. Ramsay, Colonel G. G. Cunningham, and Mr. P. Walsh, C. I. E., and Mrs. Walsh.

GOVERNMENT have accepted the offer of a sum of Rs. 500 made by Mr. K. R. Ramaswami Aiyar, Calicut, for awarding an annual prize to the student of any of the Colleges or High Schools in Malabar who stands first in the Matriculation Examination.

AN order has been issued in the State of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia under the "Vegetations Diseases Act" prohibiting, except under certain conditions, the importation of any of the following cereals :—Wheat, oats, barley, rice, peas, gram.

THE Madras Government have requested all District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police to make known by publication in the District "Gazettes", or otherwise, the intimation received from the Commissioner for British Central Africa that there is no prospect of employment for natives of India on the railway or elsewhere in the Protectorate.

THE announcement regarding the Prince and Princess' visit to India, writes a contemporary, is one of the greatest surprises that have come over the cable for some time. For the last three months it has been generally understood as a settled thing that their Royal Highnesses' visit was to stand over till the winter of 1904-05, and all discerned the suitability of that arrangement. Public enthusiasm is an emotion that has to bow to the rules of economy like the rest. The stock available has been drawn upon so largely and frequently of late, that everything pointed to the expediency of an interval of quiet to permit of its recuperation. Now, however, all is suddenly changed : and the Prince and Princess are not only coming but are apparently going to start at a time that will bring them through the still fierce heat of the Red Sea and the end of the monsoon, and land them in India while the Governments are still in the hills and society generally in the midst of preparations for the annual return to the plains. It does not seem a very happy arrangement : and people will naturally think that if their Royal Highnesses could come so soon, they might have come a little sooner and been present at the Delhi Durbar.

IT is of interest to note, remarks the Allahabad paper that Mr. G. T. Walker, who is on his way out to India to succeed Sir John Eliot as Meteorological Reporter in December next, has a distinguished record though still only in his 35th year. Commencing his career as a Senior Wrangler Mr. Walker turned to science and made his debut by reading a memoir before the Royal Society at the age of 23 on "Repulsion and Rotation produced by alternating Electric Currents." In early days Mr. Walker became interested in the fascinating problem of the boomerang, which weapon he learnt to use with great expertness. He also made a collection of those curious primitive stone implements known as "celts" and discovered in them unsuspected dynamical properties. His memoir read before the Royal Society on the dynamics of the boomerang excited scientific attention throughout Europe, and led to his further discussion of the subject in the 'Physikalische Zeitschrift." These studies were however relatively in the nature of mere pastimes. Mr. Walker's serious work was concerned with the investigation of the mathematical theory of electricity and magnetism, and specifically he tackled two problems of extraordinary difficulty, one the theory of the aberration of light and the other the dynamical relations between ether and matter, the latter including a discussion of the influence of the Earth's motion on optical phenomena. More lately he has developed these investigations in a memoir "Some Problems in electric Convection." Because of the analogy between hydrodynamics and electrical theory, the belief of those qualified to judge is that Mr. Walker will be in a position in India to make important contributions to the theoretical mechanics of the Earth's atmosphere, now that his attention is to be devoted to meteorological problems. For ordinary people it will doubtless be enough if Mr. Walker should be able to produce a Monsoon forecast that the Government of India will not need to secrete in "confidential" archives.

ON THE RIVERS OF MALAYA.

RAFTING IN THE JUNGLES.

The Malay Paninsula is one vast tangle of forest, which covers the flat plains like a pile carpet, rises into great rolling billows in the foot-hills, and climbs up the mountain ranges, crowning ridge and peak with a broken fretwork of tree-tops set against the paleness of the white-hot sky. On the west coast, since white men entered into those quiet places and stamped upon them heavily in the sacred name of civilisation, writes Mr. Hugh Clifford, C.M.G. in the "Westminister," the jungle has been trampled out in patches, and has been replaced by little swarming, sweating, noisy townships, by cricket-fields and racecourses, and by the great mining-camps, where the ugly thatched coolie-houses and the banks of unsightly upturned soil spread like a leprous growth over the face of the land. These are linked each to each by white ribbons of dusty macadamised road and by arrowy railway lines on which the metals glint blindingly in the sun-glare. They cut their way through the heart of the forests, which rises majestic on either hand, its solid front broken only here and there by a few native villages, rice plantations, and clearings. Even so, the jungle is ever on the watch to take back its own again, and if a mine be deserted for a twelvemonth its ugliness is speedily hidden from the sight under a green coverlet of vegetation.

On the east coast and in the heart of the Peninsula, whither white folk have not yet penetrated in force, the forest still reigns supreme, and here man only lives and moves and has his being on sufferance. Climb to the cap of the highest mountain, and still the masses of jungle hold your vision prisoner. The chill air of the uplands, the unwonted winds which murmur through the treetops, and your own aching limbs tell you that the summit is gained ; but the great grey-black trunks crowd about you, standing knee-deep in a maze of interwoven shrubberies, straitening the eye. Scale the nearest tree—it is no mean task, for the trunk springs sheer for sixty feet without fork or branch—and seat yourself upon a bough. Now at last you have come to the surface, and the sea of forest lies spread around and below you—tree-tops of every shape, of every shade of green the spectrum knows, crushed together, fighting for air and space, those near at hand distinct with marvellous detail, those at a greater distance blending in wonderful combinations of delicate colour, those near the horizon fading into a faint smoky blue. No sign of man or of the destruction which he works is visible, for in the face of this gigantic creation of Nature he is powerless to make his mark upon the landscape, and you realise the truth that he is, as it were, a mere parasite by which the triumphant health of the foreast is barely so much as touched. Of all those countless square miles of inviolate jungle only the tiniest fraction has been trodden by human feet since the beginning of things.

Like the parasite to which I have compared him, man clings here to the outer skin of things. It is only near the spots where the forest stands aside to let a river pass that he has secured a foothold. His villages are nicked out of the greenery on the banks of the streams, and if he would pass from one hamlet to another it is to the river that he looks, for the most part, to find him a way. In the very far interior where the waters, shallow and brawling, tumble down from the hills, he wades up or down the rivulets, slipping and splashing over the wet stones with the jets of sunlight breaking through the canopy of tree-tops overhead playing on the surface of the running waters and dancing merrily about him. The shingles bruise his bare feet and the cold stream chills him ; but an infinity of labour would be needed were he to attempt to thrust his way through the dense scrub, the labyrinth of vine and creepers and the clutching thorn-brakes on either bank.

A little farther down the river broadens out and wading becomes impossible, but bamboo-jungle abounds, and here rafts can be fashioned. A dozen of the great canes are felled, are cut into lengths of twenty feet, and are lashed side by side being kept in position by south timber cross pieces bound across them fore and aft and amidships. In the centre of the raft a little platform is erected upon which a man can sit, and upon which bundles of gear can be made fast. It is piously believed that this platform is above the reach of the water and that articles lashed to it will remain dry.

Long poles are cut in the jungle, with which to punt the raft, and then the rattan painter is slipped, and she glides out on to the surface of the stream. For a moment she seems to hang poised and motionless ; then the tug of the current grips her, and she slips forward, the waters greeting her advance with countless leaping tongues. On each side of her the forest stands impregnable, the boughs meeting above her, and under great arches of greenery the stream runs briskly flecked with sunlight, and dancing over its shingles at a merry pace, or halting to eddy slowly above fathomless, olive-green pools. The current does all the work and the men at the bow and stern need only give a deft touch now and again with their long pole in order to keep the raft end-on to the stream ; and so she slips down the river, through the very heart of the wilderness, with a motion so gentle, a silence so complete, that the forest life around her goes on undisturbed by her passage, and its secrets are revealed to the eye in a fashion that is wonderful, while the peace which belongs to places remote from the haunts of men—the peace which passeth all understanding—hushes the soul.

But very soon that sublime stillness is broken, for iron beyond a bend a mighty roar comes to you and presently, where a white line of foam-crests spans the steam, the waters are seen to plunge down a little staircase of falls. The punters brace their bare feet against the big bamboos which form the sides of the raft ; their poles are gripped ready for instant use ; their faces set their foreheads are drawn into anxious puckers, their eyes are fixed and watchful. Very gently the raft flits over the still pool which lies at the head of the rapids, drawn forward, as it were, by some invisible force, for the waters here are glassy-smooth and seemingly are motionless. The clamour of the falls grows deafening. Behind is the reach of river, its waters merrily jostling in the sunlight ; in front, almost under the lip of the bow, is a great curved wave of a dark green tinge, hanging apparently at rest ; beyond it is tumult and a white mass of leaping foam. For an instant, for the flick of an eye, the raft balances itself on the crest of this wave ; takes as it were, a deep breath, cocks its stern suddenly, and then with a long, sweeping motion, is looked in battle with the rapids. The Malays yell shrilly their poles describing circles above their heads, while first one end and then the other alights with unerring accuracy upon some jagged granite out-crop, and the raft, rolling heavily, wallowing full two feet below the surface, missing obstruction after obstruction by the fraction of an inch, and travelling always at a mighty pace, fairly gallops down the falls and so waddles into the great still basin below in which the eddies are gyrating giddily.

For days perhaps you may glide down a river of Malaya in this fashion, unprotected and grilled ; but when at last the stream has gained sufficient proportions a period is set to your discomfort. A thatched house, some twenty feet square, is erected upon yet another raft—a monstrous, unwieldy thing floated upon huge bundles of bamboos—and in this, if you know when you are well off, you may loaf down river for weeks without ever craving for a change. The running water around and under you imparts a delicious coolness to the air ; its murmurous voices croon to you by day, lull you to sleep by night ; and every hour, as the great raft moves ponderously onward, you look forth upon a beautiful and for ever changing landscape. There is no noise, no hustle, no dust, no clamour of life, no speeding trains zigzagging past you at a furious pace, no stations at which you must stop, no haste to rob you of a view before you have taken in one-half of its beauties. You are as much at ease, as little cramped for space, as you would be in your own home, and yet you are always moving, without any sense of motion, through the primeval silence of the wilderness, gazing through enraptured eyes, at a sun-steeped fairyland. After the eye has been thus filled with seeing and the heart with peace, you will come back to the clang and flurry of even the most luxurious Pullman car with little gladness. As for the daily suburban train, it is a frank brutality.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TRADE WITH THE COLONIES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

UNIONIST MEMBERS HOSTILE.

POSSIBILITIES OF A GENERAL ELECTION.

GERMAN PRESS PROFOUNDLY IMPRESSED.

AMERICANS INCREDULOUS.

SPEECH BY SIR EDWARD GREY.

LIBERALS PREPARING FOR ACTION.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The German Press are profoundly impressed with Mr. Balfour's and Mr. Chamberlain's speeches. They had believed that Mr. Balfour would repudiate Mr. Chamberlain, but they now realise that Mr. Chamberlain and the Government are in earnest.

American opinion is incredulous as to the practicability of the proposals.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Oxford, said that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals mean ruin to the prosperity of Great Britain, and would break up the Empire.

They would, he said, be resisted to the end.

The feeling produced by the Ministerial pronouncements yesterday evening recalls somewhat the days of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme.

The cleavage of Parties is too indistinct to permit of definition, and the newspapers which themselves are at sixes and sevens afford only a different indication of the views of the people at large.

The Liberals are actively preparing for a General Election.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has written a letter urging the Liberals to put their house in order, as it is impossible to assume that a General Election can be long delayed.

The Labour leaders are unanimous'y opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's policy and declare the working classes will not be blinded by profferred bribes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 30.

The special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 24th May, states that the "Times," discussing the debate on preferential tariffs, says it is clear that a great question of principle is to be laid before the country, whether in the actual conditions of the world, and in the presence of an economic reversal of relative positions of this and other countries the nation is content to trust to familiar incantations or to revise its arrangements in view of actual needs.

The "Standard" says that it is difficult to remain inactive when a state of the empire is being punished for giving preference to the mother country. If we had a discriminating tariff we could answer the attack. It is obvious that the policy inaugurated by Sir Robert Peel has not fulfilled all expectations.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that when the evidence is accumulated and weighed, then will be the hour for judgment.

The "Daily Graphic" says that Mr. Chamberlain is likely to find the popularisation of his latest scheme a harder task than the reconciliation of South Africa.

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent, wiring on May 29th, states that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for the taxation of food stuffs has aroused as much interest as Gladstone's Home Rule. The Unionist press give a diffident support, and the Liberal press are strongly opposed in general. The Unionist members have declared hostility, thus leading to a possible breach.

Rumours of a general election, have been revived although the "St. James's Gazette" states semi-officially that it will not take place till the autumn of 1904.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

"TIMES" CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED FROM RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES' LESSON.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg has been expelled from Russia, it is supposed, on account of his criticisms on Russian internal affairs.

The Russian authorities have informed the "Times" correspondent that they dislike the hostile tone of his correspondence, and the "Times" in general, which has attacked Russian policy; and they were therefore resolved to read the "Times" a lesson.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

COLONIAL AWARDS.

The following have been awarded the Imperial Service Order:—Commander Ransey, Harbour Master, Hongkong; and Mr. Bruce Shepherd, Land Officer, Hongkong.

Messrs. Colin Murray, Henry Maysey, Frederick Vane, and Edward Kretzer, Ceylon Service.

Messrs. William Collyer, John Callcott, and Joseph Vanderdeck, Straits Service.

Messrs. Hanson and Wray and Adika Rajah, Malay States.

Mr. Mackie of the Hongkong Police receives a medal.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

REPORT LACKS FOUNDATION.

Enquiries show that the recent positive announcement regarding the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India lacks foundation.

Nothing is known in well informed quarters to corroborate the report.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RETROGRADE MOVEMENT IN SOMALILAND.

SCURVY RAGING.

BRITISH OFFICERS INVALIDED HOME.

MULLAH IN FLIGHT.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The "Daily Telegraph," in a despatch from Bohotle, says that by the 15th June Galkayu will be evacuated.

Scurvy is raging among the native troops, and many British officers have been invalided home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, MAY 30.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent states that fugitives allege that the Somaliland Mullah is at Wardair, flying before the Abyssinians.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

INDIANS FOR RHODESIA.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Rhodesian Chamber of Mines has decided to try Indians, and if these are not satisfactory the only alternative is Chinese.

THE MAIL CONTRACTS.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Inter-departmental Committee on mail contracts has been appointed.

Mr. Holiday, Assistant Auditor at the India Office, represents the India Office on the Committee, and Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M. P., will be chairman.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Rear-Admiral Atkinson-Willes has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station in succession to Rear Admiral Sir Charles Drury who has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

[Rear-Admiral George Lambart Atkinson-Willes is the second surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Rector of Kerby Sigston, Yorkshire. He took the additional surname of Willes in compliance with the will of his uncle Admiral Sir George Willes, G.C.B. He was educated at Leamington College and the Royal Naval College, Gosport. He entered the navy in 1861, became a captain in 1886, and an Admiral in 1901. He served in the Abyssinian War in the Naval Brigade, and was present at the action of Arogee and the storming of Magdala. For this he was mentioned in despatches, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and gained the medal. As Commodore he commanded the Training Squadron from 1895 to 1897, and the Dockyard Reserve from 1898 to 1900. He was A. D. C. to H. M. Queen Victoria from 1899 to 1901.

Rear-Admiral Charles Center Drury has been Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, since 1902. He was born at Rothsay, Near Brunswick, Canada, in 1846, and was the son of the Baron Drury. He was educated at the collegiate school Fredericton, N.B., and entered the Royal Navy in 1859. In 1865 he became Sub-Lieutenant, in 1868 lieutenant, and in 1878 commander. In 1885 he obtained his captaincy, and in 1893 he was appointed Rear-Admiral. From 1897 to 1899 he was A. D. C. to the Queen. He was naval adviser to the Inspector General of Fortifications from 1885 to 1888, flag-Captain, North America and West Indies, with H. M. S. Bellerophon from 1889 to 1892. From 1893 to 1894 he was a member of the Ordnance Committee, and in 1895 he was flag-Captain, H. M. S. Royal Sovereign, with the channel squadron. Subsequently he commanded H. M. S. Hood in the Mediterranean from 1896 to 1898; he was Senior Officer at Gibraltar in 1898-99; and vice-president of the Ordnance Committee in 1900. He obtained the thanks of the F. O. for services in Crete.]

DEATH OF SIR JAMES CAMPBELL.

The death is announced of Sir James MacNabb Campbell, late of the Indian Civil Service.

[Sir James Macnabb Campbell retired from the Indian Civil Service in April, 1898, after a zealous, faithful, and distinguished service in the Bombay Presidency extending over twenty-nine years. He was the son of the Rev. J. M. Campbell, D. D., and was born in 1846. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and came out to this country as a junior Civilian in November, 1869. After a short period of service in Khandeish and Colaba he was appointed to officiate as Assistant Conservator of Forests in Colaba and Dapole. In the same year he was attached to the Political and Judicial Departments of the Secretariat, and exactly a year later was nominated to officiate as Under Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, where his high literary attainments and devotion to work attracted the attention of the Bombay Government, who in June, 1878, appointed him Compiler of the "Bombay Gazetteer," and editor of the annual Administration Report. In addition to his duties as the Compiler of the "Gazetteer," Sir James officiated for a short time in April, 1880, as Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay; in October 1880, as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments; and in March, 1881, as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. The work of the "Gazetteer" was practically finished in 1881, but the strain of the work attending its compilation so told upon his health that Sir James was ultimately obliged to seek rest for a time at home and was granted two years' furlough. For his valuable labours in connection with the "Gazetteer" he was appointed a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in January, 1885. On his return to India in August, 1886, Sir James worked as Assistant in Belgaum and the Panch Mahals. Towards the close of the year he officiated as District Registrar and Political Agent of Rewa Kantha and Nandod. After another furlough at home in 1889 he served in the Panch Mahals, at Thana, and Ahmedabad as Assistant Collector and Magistrate. In December, 1890, he was transferred to Bombay as Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, and subsequently was promoted to the rank of Senior Collector in August, 1893, and was placed on special duty in connection with the "Bombay Gazetteer" again for the best part of 1896. When General Gatacre proceeded home Sir James was placed in charge of plague operations, and was in charge up to the time of the dissolution of the Commission after the riots of March, 1898. In recognition of the personal sacrifices he had made in returning to perform such harassing duties, and in acknowledgment of his general services, he was created a Knight of the Order of the Indian Empire in June, 1893, in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen. Sir James came of the noble Scott family, of which the Duke of Argyle is the head. During his residence in this country the principles of his life were always consistent with the noblest instincts of his race and of his people. He was an accomplished scholar and a man of parts, being an M. A. and LL. D., of the Glasgow University, and he fully sustained his high reputation in the compilation of the "Bombay Gazetteer," the twenty-two volumes of which will long remain a monument of his literary skill, industry, and research.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN AMERICA.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGES.

TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Great floods have taken place in many States in America, and twenty thousand people are homeless, and enormous damage is done.

The town of North Tepeka in Kansas cut off by flood, and set fire to by burning lumber. The whole town is reported to be burning, and seven thousand inhabitants have fled and the remainder are cooped up in upper storey.

THE COMING YACHT RACE.

The Reliance has won her fifth trial in a mile and a half race, and demonstrated her superiority in light winds.

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD HULSE.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

JOHANNESBERG, MAY 30.

Sir Edward Henry Hulse, formerly Press Censor here, was found dead in his bedroom this morning, shot through the head.

[Sir Edward Henry Hulse, Bart., was a Captain of the 15th Battery Imperial Yeomanry, and for his services in Africa in 1900 was mentioned in despatches. He was born in 1859, and was educated at Eton and Brazenose College, Oxford. From 1886 to 1897 he was a member of Parliament for Salisbury.]

GERMAN HONOURS FOR JAPAN.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN DECORATED.

BERLIN, MAY 30.

The Emperor William has conferred the Louise Order on the Empress of Japan and the Red Cross medal on Princess Komatsu.

COUNTY CRICKET.

A SECOND ELEVEN MATCH.

The Surrey second eleven has beaten the Lancashire second eleven by four wickets.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 16th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 27th.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The Beresford Polo Tournament commences here to-morrow, when the Commander-in-Chief's staff, Majors Maxwell, Colonel Hamilton, and Captain Brooke, meet the Welsh Regiment, represented by Mr. Mathias, Captain Ready, and Mr. Dickinson; and the Bengal Cavalry represented by Major Shea, Generals Beatson, and Colonel Cookson, play with 17th Lancers, comprising Major Clifton Brooke, Captain Bailey, and Captain Brown. In the semi-final the Viceroy's staff, Captain Wigram, Colonel Baring, and Captain Keightley, meet Major Marker's team, comprising Major Poynter, Mr. Ogilvy, and Major Marker.

THE POLICE COMMISSION REPORT.

The Police Commission report was signed yesterday (Saturday). It is understood that some appendices have still to be prepared, and the report has to pass through press. It ought, however, to be with the Government of India by the middle of June. Some of the members of the Commission will be able to leave Simla this week.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, MAY 30.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major P. Melvill has been posted from furlough as Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

Captain A. L. Jacob has been posted temporarily as Political Agent, Zhob Valley.

The appointment of Mr. Masterson as American Consul at Aden is provisionally recognised.

SIMLA RACES.

SIMLA, MAY 30.

At the Simla races to-day there was a large gathering, including Lord Kitchener and good sport was witnessed. The following are the results:—

SIMLA CUP.

Tom	1
Shelter	2
Brigand	3

HURDLE HANDICAP.

Abbot	1
Jenarro	2
Rifleman	3

SNOWDON STAKES.

Sweetheart	1
Jewel	2
Magdalen	3

LONGWOOD STAKES.

Envoy	1
Peninsular	2
Shahjehan	3

MAHASU STAKES.

Starlight	1
King Edward	2
Rock Sand	3

CONSOLATION STAKES.

Ruby	1
Dingo	2
Shahjehan	3

BETTING ON THE ST. LEGER.

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent wires that the latest betting on the St. Leger is 11 to 10 on Rock Sand.

DEATH OF DR. R. S. SMITH.

A VICTIM OF HEAT APOPLEXY.

Dr. R. S. Smith, Medical Officer of the steamer City of Corinth, died of heat apoplexy on Friday in Calcutta.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MAY 29

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
Surats quiet.
Good Bowmugger.
The Manchester Market has been dull.

2¾ per cent. Consols	92 1-4
2½ per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	24 5-16

HOCKEY AT BANGALORE.

THE HOME TEAM VICTORIOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 30.

The annual Madras versus Bangalore hockey match was played here this afternoon before large concourse of spectators. Some rain had just previously fallen, which made the weather cooler than usual. The Madras team was not so strong as it was to have been if the King's birthday holiday had held good for to-day. For Madras G. Scovell played goal; Turner and Ricketts (local substitute for C. T. R Scovell), backs; Brierly, R. Simpson, and Cunliffe, half backs; F. Stephenson, and J. O'Rielly, Flanagan, Wood, and Coleridge, forwards. For Bangalore Raymond played goal; Pattison and Harvey-Kelly, backs; Young, Wace and Marsden, half-backs; Abbay, White, Grant, Catty, and Torkington, forwards. The result was a win for Bangalore by 4 goals to love. Two were scored by Grant and one each by Catty and White.

BICYCLE POLO AT BANGALORE.

The Madras Cricket Club's Hockey Team, which arrived in Bangalore this morning, first played Bicycle Polo against the local team, consisting of Oakley, Theagaraj, Ivatt, and Harvey-Kelly, the Madras team being Flanagan, Simpson, Ellen, and Kingsley. The game was played in three chukkers of fifteen minutes each, and resulted in a win for the home team by four goals to three.

STATE ACCOUNTS IN MYSORE.

A NEW SYSTEM.

CRITICISM BY A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

BANGALORE, MAY 30.

An arrangement is stated to be contemplated by the Maharajah of Mysore by which a certain group of offices in Bangalore will in future be known as the Revenue and General Secretariat, and be directly responsible to his Highness for its work. It is also probable that the Ministers of State will attend office in the public building of Cubbon Park daily to ensure prompter despatch of State business. Mr. Maconochie, Private Secretary to the Maharajah, inspected the public offices in connection with this matter yesterday.

The report of Mr. Kiernander, who was specially deputed by the Government of India to audit the accounts of the Mysore State, is engaging the confidential attention of the Government. He is believed to have strongly criticised the system of loans to officers of the State for house-building and such purposes as introduced many years ago, and latterly discontinued.

THE COUNCIL ELECTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 30.

A meeting of voters for Council election was held this evening when thirteen votes were recorded for Dewan Bahadoor Ambalal Sakarlal and six for the Hon. Mr. Parekh. The former was declared elected by a majority.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Colonel Herbert, Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderad Contingent, has been appointed Commandant of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Bayley, Assistant-Adjutant General Poona, succeeding him.

The War Office have decided that every recruit soon after joining the service is to be examined as to his educational attainments. The text will be reading from print and manuscript, dictation, and the four simple rules of arithmetic.

Colonel E. Herbert, Central India Horse, Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Contingent, succeeds to the command of the 5th Bengal Cavalry vice Lieutenant-Colonel Lean, vacated.

Captain Rawling and Lieutenant Hargreaves, both of the 1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, who are making an expedition to Central Tibet, left Leh on the 23rd May.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

FOUR KILLED AND THREE INJURED.

At a quarter to 10 o'clock last night the front portion of the southern block of the premises, known as the "Sittaram Buildings" near the Arthur Crawford Markets, suddenly collapsed by which three European soldiers and one Parsee were killed and two more European soldiers and one Parsee were injured. The buildings in question belong to Sittaram Kumbhar, a Hindu, and have been recently erected by him on the ground of the Bombay Improvement Trust. The whole premises consisted of three blocks, two of which had been completed and occupied, while the work of building the third block had been going on since some months past. This last block was nearly completed, but as there was some work to be performed on the upper storeys the scaffoldings had not been removed. On the ground floor of that block a Parsee named Rustomjee Cowasjee had opened a refreshment Bar. At a quarter past 10 o'clock the entire portion of the building over the Refreshment Bar suddenly came down with a crash. There were several European soldiers and seamen in the bar having their drinks, seven of whom were buried under the debris while the others managed to escape. The Manager, Eduljee Fakirjee, and another Parsee, named Ruttonjee who were in the shop at the time were also buried under the ruins.

The catastrophe created a sensation, and within a few minutes the roadways in front of the buildings were crowded by the people. Superintendent McDermott with sowars and police stretchers, was first on the scene, and telephonic messages were at once sent to the different fire-brigade stations for help. In the meantime several European soldiers and civilians came forward, and did everything they could to remove the debris and extricate those buried under it. One European soldier was found lying near the door, but he could not be extricated for some time, as the lower part of his body was entangled in the woodwork. Inspector Higgins of the Health Department, who happened to pass by the way, seeing the accident, brought a number of men from the Pulton Road stables; and they were soon followed by a body of fire-brigade from the Byculla Fire-Brigade Station under Mr. Nichols and Mr. Westen. The work of removing the ruins was vigorously pushed on. At half-past 10 o'clock one of the European soldiers was found from the debris. He was alive. He was put on a stretcher and conveyed to the St. George's Hospital. The dead body of a European seaman was next recovered. Eduljee Fakirjee, the manager of the refreshment room, was found alive, but the other Parsee was dead. The European soldier who was under the debris near the doorway, was extricated at 10 o'clock and conveyed to the St. George's Hospital. The Fire-Bregade and the men of the Executive Engineering Department continued the work of clearing the debris, but at the time of our going to press no more bodies were recovered although two Sergeants were believed to be under the ruins.

THE SIMLA WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Simla is sharing in the extraordinary weather which seems to extend everywhere. From England we hear of snow amongst the apple blossom, and here one is almost tempted to believe that we are in July instead of in May, so frequent have been the showers and so chilly the atmosphere that has accompanied them. Visitors from the usually sun-baked plains below tell us of cool nights and of bearable days. But native weather prospects are beginning to shake their heads. Officials are turning up famine cobs, and there is no mistaking the general feeling of anxiety produced by the premature arrival of weather resembling the monsoon.

This is the Simla week, and the usual round of gaiety is in progress. It began last Thursday with the annual garden party at Viceregal Lodge which is always much looked forward to in Simla. This year the gathering was an especially pleasant one as the rain had cleared the air of dust and enhanced the freshness of the pretty garden which surrounds the summer residence of the King's representative in India. The invitations were for 5-30 p. m., and some time before that hour a long string of jinrickshaws and ponies was to be seen wending its way westwards along the Mall. At the entrance to the grounds bifurcation took place, those with the private entree going to the left, the remainder turning off to the right. Some six hundred people were present, but this arrangement prevented undue crowding, and ladies found themselves upon the lawn without any appreciable delay. Here they were received by Lady Curzon who shook hands with all her visitors. The strains of the National Anthem then warned us of the arrival of his Excellency, who remained upon the ground for nearly two hours chatting to his guests. Lord Kitchener was amongst those present. He is tanned and weather worn, but not otherwise the worse for the adventurous tour upon the North-Western Frontier from which he has just returned. The Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province was also there, so was the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab who has recently arrived at Simla. Everyone was sorry to miss Lady Rivaz who, I regret to say, has been of late a good deal confined to the house by illness. The occasion was a very smart one, an opinion freely expressed being that Simla has never before seen so large a collection of obviously Paris-made frocks in one afternoon.

On Saturday was a concert at the Town Hall, got up by Madame Agnes Fried who is here upon a short visit, Lady Franklin, Lady Elliot, Miss Macquoid, and other amateurs assisting. The audience included most of the principal people in Simla and was of a size unusual at musical gatherings here, it being but seldom that the station takes up a concert as on this occasion. Lady Elliot's violin playing was one of the principal attractions, and those who remember it, as it was two seasons ago, were struck last Saturday with the increased power and expression it has since attained. The gem of the evening was the "Ave Maria" sung by Madame Fried with violin obligato by Lady Elliot. This gave Madame Fried's splendid voice an opportunity which was fully taken advantage of, her notes coming easily and surely with a fullness and compass that delighted all critics present in spite of the handicap of a recent cold which detracted from some of the finer effects of expression. A lighter element was introduced by Miss Macquoid, whose clever songs and recitations were repeatedly encored. Lady Franklin's accompaniment was also deservedly acknowledged as was the admirable piano solo by Miss Toussaint.

The races began on Tuesday, and were largely attended, in spite of the inclemency of the weather. A feature of them was the totalisator which, in the fifth race, paid no less than Rs. 162 on a ten rupee ticket taken by a native gentleman on "Euphrates." The Viceregal staff were "At Home" at the new Annandale Club to luncheon.

A pleasant dance was given last Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Harington, at Kelston, a house which now possesses one of the best floors in Simla. The next dance is to-night at Viceregal Lodge. Others are in prospect at the Town Hall, given respectively by members of the United Service Club and by the hospitable association which styles itself "The Black Hearts." Colonel and Mrs. Copper of Victoria Place are also having a dance.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club gave a matinee last week, and are now engaged in playing the musical comedy "Little Miss Nobody" which was staged for the first time last night, and went exceedingly well. The piece is a medley of action which centres in an old Perthshire castle. The owner of the castle, Lady Cheviot Stilton, is away. In her absence her young hopeful of a nephew, Guy Cheviot, abetted by Elsie (Little Miss Nobody) the pretty governess of the Earl of Cripplegate's daughters, decide to raise money by advertising the castle to let to lodgers. Christopher Potter, an East End money lender, accepts the terms offered, and ensconces himself in the castle with a following of music hall artistes, much to the disgust of Elsie and Guy. Scarcely has this happened when Lady Cheviot returns. To conceal what they have done the young conspirators thereupon persuade their inconvenient lodgers to pass themselves off as the Earl of Cripplegate and his daughters. The play is taken up with the domestic complications which result, the culmination being when the real earl and his daughters arrive. Miss Frances Macquoid plays the part of "Little Miss Nobody" the pretty governess, who eventually marries Guy. Her acting is sure and artistic throughout, and she is the life and soul of the piece. The part of "Guy Stilton," cousin to the hero, is also admirably done. It is taken by Mr Caulfield who keeps the house in roars of laughter whenever he appeared. Miss Home, as the principal of the music hall artistes, also has an important part which she plays with talent and spirit. The part of "Guy" is efficiently taken by Mr. Crawshay Williams. Another important character is that of the Dominie which is humorously rendered by Captain Harward. The sham earl is well played by Mr Malan, while Mrs Carnana makes a capital "Lady Cheviot," and Mr Rathbone is delightful as the brawny Highlander. The company is a large one, and its excellent drilling and the capital dances it includes must have involved an immense amount of labour upon all concerned, and especially upon Lord Suffolk who has undertaken the responsible duties of stage manager. The onerous post of Mistress of the Robes is ably filled by Mrs Wilson. The following is the full cast:—

The Earl of Cripplegate, K C B	C C Onslow
Guy Cheviot	E Crawshay Williams
Gussie Stilton (His Cousin)	H F St G Caulfield
Dominie Crockett (Gussie's tutor)	A J N Harward
Christopher Potter	L N Malan
Dandy Triplet (A Music Hall artiste)	H E Hitchins
Jack Jamieson (A servant)	W E Rathbone
Lady Cheviot Stilton	Mrs Carnana
Violet (Her daughter)	Mrs Wilkinson
Lady Gwendoline } The Earl of Cripplegate's daughters.	Miss Hilkett Jackson
Lady Geraldine }	Miss Warbury
Lady Marjoline }	Mrs Hitchins
Maggie (A Highland Lassie)	Mrs Macdonnon
Trixie } The sisters Triplet.	Miss Home
Tootsie }	Mrs Muspratt-Williams
Tiny }	Mrs Grant
Elsie (Little Miss Nobody)	Miss Frances Macquoid

Guests, Gillies, Etc., Etc.

Mesdames Rimington, and Runkle; Misses O'Callaghan, Rennick, Thorp, and Willcocks; Messieurs Baddeley, Baker, Chambers, Crawshay, Dowsey, Foster, Gaynham, Harrison, Hayne, Mackinnon, Painter, Wright, and Tylden.

The third performance of the season commences on 19th June when "The Marriage of Kitty" will be staged. A variety entertainment will be given as a matinee on 15th June.

A Simla correspondent, writing on Monday last, says:—Last night, at about 11 o'clock, the residents of the Cis-Simla end of the station were startled by what at first appeared to be a somewhat extensive conflagration. Owing to the carelessness of a syce in leaving a lighted hookah near bundles of grass, a line of out-houses on the Barnes Court estate, the residence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, caught fire and was burnt to the ground in something less than 20 minutes. The out houses consisted of stables below and servants quarters above, and these were clean burnt out. Unfortunately a horse belonging to a sowar on duty with His Honour was burnt to death; the fire spread with such rapidity that it was impossible to loose his heel ropes and get him out of the stable. There was no other accident.

POLO IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 15.

Owing to the unprecedentally wet weather which we have experienced since the beginning of this month, polo may only be said to have started in the London clubs on Wednesday last. There was a match at the Crystal Palace, it is true, on Saturday, but play was impossible at Hurlingham, Ranelagh, or Roehampton. Since the beginning of the month, these three clubs have had no matches whatever, and very little practice, until with the ground still "dead," and under a leaden sky, they determined to play on Wednesday.

Hurlingham began with a match, Mulgrave House vs. Roehampton, in which the home team were represented by Captain H Saltire, Captain Jenner, Major F. Egerton Green, and Mr. Thynne, while the side chosen to play for Roehampton were Mr. F. Grenfell, Captain H. Wilson, Captain E. D. Miller, and Mr. E Ezra, whom many will remember as belonging to the Calcutta Polo Club. It was a very good game, Mulgrave House having matters all their own way at the start, and Roehampton steadily drawing level through the latter half, until just at the end of the last period Mulgrave House hit a goal, and so won by six to five. Very many players came on the ground during the afternoon, amongst the best known being Mr. Buckmaster, Lord Villiers, Mr. Laurence McCreery, Mr. T. Gilbey, Mr. Walter Jones, and Mr. John Watson.

On the same day the Royal Horse Guards played the 2nd Provisional Regiment of Hussars (Hounslow) at Roehampton, the Blues comprising Mr. H. E. Brassey, the Duke of Roxburghe, Captain J. G. Fitzgerald, and the Hon. Dudley Marjoribanks (back), while the Hussars were represented by Mr. F. Gibbs, Captain the Hon. F. Brand, Colonel H. B. de Lisle, and Captain Dibble (back). The Hussars were outplayed, the Royal Horse Guards winning by six goals to two. On the same ground, Rugby and the Old Cranians subsequently played, the Rugby team chosen being Mr. Walter Jones, Mr. "Charles," Mr. G. A. Miller, and Mr. C. D. Miller (back), and the Old Cranians selected being Mr. H. Ward, Mr. Edgar Brassey, Mr. M. Nickalls, and Mr. Cecil Nickalls (back). The teams were admirably matched, the issue being in doubt all through, and the game finally ending in a draw.

On Tuesday the Social Clubs Tournament was began at Hurlingham, the following seven teams having entered, viz., Tee Cavalry, Orleans (who are the present holders), Bachelors, Turf, Wellington, and White's (two teams). In this tournament the competition is being carried on with the whole of the pony to constitute offside, with a view to testing the proposed alteration of Rule 18. The two ties played off were White's Club (A team) vs. Turf Club, and Wellington vs. Bachelors'. So far the difference in the game that the alteration would cause has not been made, quite clear. Play may have been a trifle faster, but that is a difficult matter to estimate. With the proposed alteration carried into effect, a clear back would be somewhat handicapped at times, of course; he could not rein in in order to tempt his opponent to pass him and hit the ball, so creating offside. But such cases are rare in a game, and in the two played on Thursday there certainly was no difference that a spectator at least could observe.

White's Club beat the Turf Club by six goals to four after a very good game, and the Bachelors easily defeated the Wellington. To-morrow (Saturday) the Cavalry Club will play the Orleans, White's Club (team B) having drawn a bye.

The Ranelagh Hunt Challenge Cup will begin next week, six teams having entered, viz.:—Warwickshire, (2) North Warwickshire, Pytchley, Cheshire, and Vale of Whitehorse. The present holders are the Warwickshire Hunt, the players being Mr. F. Hargreaves, Lord Southampton, Mr. A. Dugdale, and Captain Den's Daly.

It has been finally decided that an English team will visit America in the Autumn. The English players will be Messrs. Rawlinson, Buckmaster, and F. Freake, and two well known soldier players will make up the five men. Both soldiers have played in winning teams of the International Competition, but for the present their names are being withheld. The visit will last about six weeks, and the team will visit four or five of the principal clubs. The matches will of course be played under American rules, and it will be interesting to see how the English players, who are representatives of the very best polo in England, will fare under the new circumstances. Their opinion of the American game, after they have had practical experience of it under the best conditions possible, will be very valuable.

It is rumoured that a very well known player has resigned his Ranelagh membership owing to the attitude that club has adopted in connection with the new Hurlingham Polo Committee. The controversy has gone farther than most polo players like, and it is to be hoped that it will soon cease in the interests of the game.

PICTURE POST CARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Picture Post Card craze shows no signs of abatement, rather would it seem that the fever is at its height judging by the ever swelling recruits to the army of collectors. The hobby has seized hold of us in India as fiercely as at Home, and the request for and the dutiful despatch of picture post cards become an important item in the itinerary of the Anglo-Indian traveller. He punctuates his progress with pictorial reminiscences of the scenery of his stoppages wherever he can procure them, which memento, more or less battered by passage through the post, greet him some day from the pages of the domestic album, or adorn those of his distant relatives and acquaintances. We are all sending picture post cards to our friends and demanding similar favours in return, since it is essential nowadays to boast a "Collection." In view of the fact, and in order to facilitate this object, I think we may be justified in requesting from the authorities concerned in the transmission of Indian picture post cards a concession in the matter of postage, which would prove of as much ultimate gain to the Post Office as to individual collectors. At present you can send an ordinary post card on which you can fit a hundred words if you like, for three pies, which a picture post card whereon you can barely find room to inscribe your signature (and you very seldom wish to do more) needs half an anna. An argument against this extra charge, if levied on account of the larger dimensions of the picture post card, would be that the size of the half tola letter is in no way questioned so long as the weight be correct. The epistolary capacity of picture being in most cases nil, and of no account whatever to collectors, they fail to come under the classification of "Correspondence" and have, therefore, as distinct a claim as Christmas cards, circulars and other printed matter to reduced rates. It is for this reason that I would urge the adoption of a three pies system of postage on picture post cards in future. Their object being the illustration and post mark they bear and not the inscription, the Postal authorities might, if they deem it advisable, limit the message to a certain number of words, say five or ten, as has been done on the Continent and with notable success in Italy. Any overstepping of this allowance may be fixed with the full letter fee of half an anna. By adopting this procedure the Post Office would not only secure instantly a much wider circulation of picture post cards, but would earn at the same time the gratitude of thousands of their senders.—Yours, etc.

F. B.

Calcutta, May 27.

The death is announced at home of another of the fast dwindling band of Indian Mutiny survivors, Mr. H. D. Willock. He was the second son of Sir Henry Willock and came out to India in the Civil Service in 1851. When the Mutiny broke out he was Joint Magistrate of Allahabad. He received was Joint Magistrate of Allahabad. He received command of a company of Volunteers, and was actively engaged at Cawnpore, Lucknow, and elsewhere. He was the only civilian who carried clasps for Lucknow, the Relief at Lucknow, and Central India. He retired in 1884.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BRITISH COMMERCE IN APRIL.

THE COTTON CROP IN AMERICA.

COMMERCIAL DEFENCE LEAGUE IN ARGENTINA.

LONDON, MAY 15.

At first sight the record of our overseas trade in April may appear disappointing, but as a matter of fact the figures do not really indicate a falling off in our commerce as compared with the same period of last year, the decline being accounted for, and more than accounted for, by the fact that last year the Easter holidays fell in March and this year in April. Under the circumstances a decrease of £2,397,000 in imports, and of only £356,000 in exports can only be accounted satisfactory. Indeed, when we turn to the record of the first third of the year, now completed, we see that while imports show a small decline, which is largely attributable to the falling off in shipments of duty paid goods, exports show an increase of £4,600,000. The most noticeable feature in the imports of raw materials in April was the great increase in cotton (£1,200,000) and a simultaneous falling off in wool, which lost £820,000) Imports of manufactured articles fell off by nearly £1,000,000, but in this connection it should not be forgotten that this also to a great extent means a fall in imports of materials. On the export side there is not a great deal that calls for comment, the chief falls being in coal (£140,000), chemicals (£142,000), and cottons (£600,000). The chief increases were in iron and steel (£141,000) and telegraph cables (£866,000). With the April returns is issued the analysis of the imports and exports, from January to March, for foreign countries and British possessions respectively, and the remarkable increase of our exports to South Africa should be noted. For the Cape of Good Hope, British exports have grown from £2,500,000 in 1901, to £3,5000,000 in 1902, and £5,000,000 in 1903, while British exports to Natal have grown from £900,000 in 1901 to twice that amount in 1902, and to £2,236,000 in 1903, Exports to the remainder of the Empire as a whole have the same period remained for all practical purposes stationary.

Official advices for the week ending April 27 indicate that widely scattered showers occurred in Texas, but that the rainfall was generally too light to be of much service. The ground is too hard and dry to be worked in many places. Rain is also needed to germinate seed planted since the droughty conditions began. Fresh to brisk northerly winds generally prevailed. The average temperature for the week was below normal, the greatest deficiency occurring in the north-east counties. On the whole the weather conditions were quite unfavourable for farm work and plant growth. Very little progress was made in planting on account of the dry and hard condition of the soil. Much of the seed in the ground cannot germinate until rain occurs. The early planted made poor to fair stands. The cool nights prevented much growth, but the condition of the plants is generally good. In Arkansas dry, cool weather retarded germination and growth, and the week was generally unfavourable for farm work. Cotton planting is nearing completion in most sections, but has been temporarily suspended in the south-east and south-west sections on account of hard dry ground. Some cotton is up, but the stands are poor and the plant is sickly, while some replanting is necessary. Drought has now prevailed in Louisana for a month, and the temperature has averaged below normal. The condition of the crop is far from satisfactory. Much land is different parts of the State has not been prepared for planting, and cannot be until rain relieves the situation. In places where ploughing was done before the drought planting has been completed, but in some localities not more than one-fourth of the crop has been planted. Early planted cotton is up to poor stands, while more recent planting is not coming up, on account of insufficient moisture in the ground to germinate seed. A general rain is needed. In Mississippi the weekly mean temperatures were about six degrees below normal, and no rain of consequence occurred. Owing to the dry and hard condition of the soil, ploughing and planting have been almost suspended in many southern counties, but on the whole farm work made fair progress. Cotton planting is quite well advanced in the north, where the ground is generally in good condition, but has been much retarded south as a result of the hard condition of the soil, which in many districts cannot be broken until a good rain falls. The cool weather has been very injurious to the growth and germination of the staple, and much of that planted will not germinate without more moisture.

The week in Alabama as a whole was dry and favourable for work, but too cool for germination and growth. Temperatures averaged considerably below the normal. Cotton planting is nearing completion, except in northern counties, where it is getting well advanced, however. The cool nights have injured the stands of the early planted, some of which is dying, and much will be replanted. In Georgia the weather during the greater portion of the week was favourable for planting but too cool for germination and growth. Planting is progressing rapidly over the nothern half of the State. The cool weather was injurious to young cotton in the South, where stands are generally poor. Much replanting is necessary. Cultivation has begun in a few counties. In South Carolina the mean temperature for the week was 58 degrees, or about eight degrees below normal. High winds prevailed at times that had a bad effect on cotton. The cool weather did harm by retarding germination and growth. Cotton planting made rapid progress over all except the extreme western portions and is nearly finished in the central and eastern counties, making the planting season practically as early as the average one. The weather has been too cold for favourable germination and the growth of that which is up. Some cotton is large enough to have received its first cultivation. Cold, rainy weather retarded farm work and crop growth in North Carolina, Some cotton was planted, however. Heavy frost occurred in the central and western counties on the 24th. Tennessee cold, damp weather during the first half of the week greatly delayed farm work. Cotton planting was pushed in the latter part of the week, but there is some complaint of seed rotting in the ground. The weather in Florida was favourable for farm work, which was pushed with energy. The absence of rain and the continued low temperature however, were very unfavourable resulting in retarded growth and the necessity for much replanting. Insects have also damaged young cotton in some sections. Recently planted cotton has not germinated, and the outlook on uplands is not propitious. Planting is making favourable progress in Missouri. In Oklahoma and Indian Territories cool, dry weather has greatly retarded farm work. Rain is needed generally. Planting has been checked and the growth is slow.

The River Plate mail has brought reports of an instructive lecture delivered to the members of the Commercial Defence League in Buenos Ayers just before the mail left by Mr. Jose Paprotnik, the managing director of the League. It throws light on the principles of the League—an organisation which we recently described—with respect to fiscal reform in Argentina. Mr. Paprotnik began by stating that during the last twenty years the economic forces of Argentina have suffered from the attempt to implant in an essentially agricultural and pastoral soil the maxims which prevail in Europe and North America, without reflecting that, with an insignificant population in the vast territory of the Republic, the effects must be the very opposite of what were intended, Monopolies have been created instead of industries; the necessaries of life have been made dearer instead of being cheapened, and this to such an extent that "immigration has almost ceased"; and the two principal industries of the country—wine-making and sugar-making—are in a state of crisis. Smuggling and falsification have increased prodigiously; in a grape-growing country artificial wine supplants the genuine article; the high price of sugar prevents its being used for making preserves of fruit, and these come from England, while Argentine fruit is rotting on the ground; and meat and wheat are dearer than in England, to which they are exported. Cloth and other fabrics made in Argentina cost more than similar goods imported from Europe which have been manufactured there from Argentine material. Certain Argentine industries are compelled to use foreign raw materials, but these are disproportionately taxed (to protect native materials), and the manufacturer, buying dear, produces dear and cannot compete with the foreigner.

Mr. Paprotnik went on to say that it is indispensable that the population of Argentina should increase rapidly if the Republic is to fulfil its financial engagements. The National Government's expenditure amounts to dols. 160,000,000 paper a year—an enormous sum for five millions of inhabitants. Adding the municipal and provincial taxes, the total annual expenditure is not less than dols. 240,000,000 paper, a burden which the people cannot bear; hence the emigration of workers and the symptoms of social discontent. In the last seven years the population has increased by 22 per cent, the national expenditure by 100 per cent., and exportation by only 40 per cent. In 1880 the consolidated debt was dols. 57,000,000 gold, in six years it was trebled, and on December 31, 1902 the foreign and internal debt amounted to dols. 269,531,000 gold. In 1880 the national expenditure was dols. 18,000,000 gold; the Budget for next year will amount to dols. 74,000,000 gold. At the end of 1882 the paper currency amounted to dols. 50,839,850 convertible at par; to-day it is dols. 195,165,957 and inconvertible. One of two things is necessary—"the national burden must be more equitably distributed or the number of taxpayers must be greatly augmented." What becomes of the millions of dollars representing the excess of exports, produced by the labour of the mass of the people? They are absorbed by the Treasury, by the banks, by the foreign companies, and by a few favoured national industries. In the last ten years Protectionism has caused bank ruptcies insolvencies involving losses to the enormous amount of dols. 520,000,000, paper; last year it was dols. 40,000,000. These losses were due to over production and diminution of consumption and also in part to the fact the manufacturer contends with the high prices rendered possible by prohibitive duties on foreign goods makes no effort to improve the quality of his products. Another evil arising out of the Protectionist system in Argentina is the increase of the destitute in the great cities, such as Buenos Ayres (by migration from the land) which centre has absorbed one-fifth of the population of the Republic."

In reviewing the agricultural implement trade in South Germany, the U. S. Consul at Mannheim remarks on the absence of several articles which might be expected to find a ready market. Modern apparatus for spraying fruit trees, vines, and other vegetation, is not, for instance, employed. The sprayers in use are primitive in construction consisting essentially of a watering can, with hose and nozzle attached, carried by the operator the weight of the water furnishing the pressure. As is well known, Germany produces vast quantities of potatoes, and is coming more and more to depend on this crop. They are for the most part planted and dug by hand, the latter operation being assisted by means of an ordinary plough, and the Consul quotes a trader's opinion to the effect that planters and diggers, drawn by horses, could probably be sold in paying quantities. We may add, however, that potato-growing for spirit is not conducted on the largest scale in southern Germany, where small holdings are common, but in North, North-East, and East Germany, to which parts of the country, in this connection, attention should be first directed. Windmills for pumping water and operating small feed grinders are, says the Consul, rarely seen in this part of Germany. Since most of the farmers live in villages, the demand for such mills would probably be limited, although manufacturers who have agencies for these mills in other parts of Europe might usefully turn their attention to this field. Weighing scales of the convenient forms employed in warehouses, mills, etc., are absent from the Consul's district, and in this class of appliances also there is apparently an opening for our manufacturers. The Consul adds the remainder that in making tools and implements for the German trade, it should not be forgotten that durability is a greater virtue in Germany than it is in the United States. Tools frequently go into unskilful hands, and a degree of heaviness is not so objectionable as are breakage and need of frequent repairs. The wood used in handles should be well selected, and the parts subjected to special strain made strong.

Owing to a falling off in the clearance of wines from load during April of 278,195 gallons, the total of the clearances for the first four months of the year shows a decrease of 210,553 gallons. "For this we think," remarks "Ridle's Wine and Sprit Trade Circular," in discussing the official returns, that, to a certain extent, an explanation is forthcoming, for whereas last year a quantity considerably in excess of actual requirements was taken from bond in view of a possible increase in duties, it was generally agreed that no such probability existed in the case of the recent Budget, and hence no speculative clearances were made. Hence we may take it that the duty payments in April of this year were made simply to meet actual requirements, whereas in the early part of 1902 merchants were induced to take in a certain amount of extra stock, in view of possible developments." The clearances of French wines showed a decline of 61,552 gallons, but there was still a gain of 8,104 gallons for the expired portion of the year. The falling off for the month represented mainly still wines, which, nevertheless, show a gain for the year of 19,016 gallons. It is understood that the demand for claret has shown symptoms of improvement lately, and therefore the decline in the April clearances is the more notable. As regards French sparkling wines, a decrease of 15,141 gallons is shown for April, and of 10,913 gallons for the four months; but the speculative clearances last year in anticipation of the Budget which were probably sparkling wines more than other descriptions must be allowed for. The clearances of port during the past month show a decline of 69,499 gallons as against April last year, and a decline of 50,129 gallons for the four months. In explanation it is stated that Oporto has now no vintage wines to offer as last year, and consequently the trade is restricted to ordinary marks. Spanish red wine shows a remarkable falling off—no less than 81,975 gallons—in the clearances during April, leaving a net loss of 61,655 gallons for the expired portion of the year. The clearances of Spanish white wine continue to indicate a declining tastefor sherry, a further falling off to the extent of 5,135 gallons being recorded for April, bringing up the decrease for the first third of 1903 to 43,916 gallons as against the corresponding period last year. April seems to have been a poor month for wines from the countries not separately dealt with in the returns, including the colonies as well as Germany, a decrease of 6,034 gallons being recorded for the month; for the four months a decrease of 62,462 gallons is now shown. The decrease is believed to represent chiefly Australian and German wines. The demand for foreign and colonial spirits seems also to have generally contracted this year. In the aggregate the clearances in April fell off 87,564 gallons as against April last year and a decrease of 277,595 gallons is now shown for the four months. The total decline in the clearances of imported wines and spirits during April was 365,759 gallons and for the expired portion of the year 487,658 gallons. As regards the particular descriptions of spirits, the clearances of rum show a decline of 200,325 gallons for the four months, brandy a decline of 61,607 gallons, and foreign plain and other spirits a decline of 15,673 gallons. The trade of the West Indies has therefore apparently suffered the most.

To Cure Horse Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.

Insist on having "**Condy's Fluid.**"

Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

THE BUFFS vs. CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS.

Once again the final tie of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament saw the Cathedral Old Boys fighting for first honours with a military team. It is doubtful, however, whether any previous final tie resulted in such a close and exciting game as that played on the Oval on Saturday. The two teams brought with them hosts of supporters who lined the ground and cheered even the smallest incident to the echo. The match, indeed, was quite reminiscent of a cup tie at home. The game commenced straight away at a terrific pace. From the opening bully Spilling drove the ball on to the right wing and Wickham and Samways rushed down with it. They were pulled up close in the Buffs' "25" and driven back momentarily, but a minute or two later the left wing came with just as much dash, and the first quarter of an hour was a repetition of determined charges on the part of the front rank of the Old Boys. Then, however, the Buffs settled down in real earnest, and got to work. Templeton took the ball low down and made a characteristic dribbling run on his own account. He very cleverly negociated all difficulties until he came to the circle. With the goal at his mercy he missed his hit, and a certain point was thus lost. Very shortly afterwards, however, this mistake was remedied, the same player taking the ball from a long pass and putting it through amid enthusiastic cheers on the part of the military section of the crowd. For the remainder of the half the Boys tried valiantly to equalise, but though they performed some clever work the Buffs' defence was always too good for them. Half time arrived with the Buffs leading by one goal to none.

On the resumption both teams appeared to be much winded by the terrific pace of the first half. The Buffs took up the running but they did not maintain the pressure long. Ward at back was always equal to driving them back, and at length the game having been forced into the Buffs' circle a penalty accrued to the Old Boys as the result of a foul. For a few seconds an exciting scrimmage took place in front of goal, and then Ward hit the ball in and equalised amidst tremendous cheering. This success stemmed to have given new vigour to the Boys who played up remarkably well and shortly afterwards netted the ball again. The point for some reason or other was, however, disallowed, and this was a decision which a section of the crowd did not appear to appreciate. When time arrived the score was one goal each, and extra time was played. No more definite result was arrived at however, and the match will be replayed this evening. The result of the game was a correct reflex of the nature of the play. From start to finish the ball veered from end to end of the ground in a way which proved that neither side had any real advantage. The Old Boys as a whole were in fine form, Gawthorne and Green again shone on the left wing, and Templeton, the centre-forward of the Buffs, was responsible for some fine play.

The following were the teams:—

The Buffs:—Drummer Murphy, goal; Mr. Smith and Private Blizzard, backs; Privates King, Pilcher and Bayley, half-backs; and Lieut. Potter, Captain Terman, and Privates Templetor, Rhodes, and Pierce, forwards.

Cathedral Old Boys:—J. Spilling, goal; C. M. Ward and R. W. Roberts, backs; N. George, F. D. Smith, and P. Hey worth, half-backs; W. Samways, A. F. Wickham, A. Spilling, A. Gawthorne, and A. Greene, forwards.

Results:—

Govt Telegraph	Bye	R A		
R. G. Colaba	"	6-0	RA 3-0	
21st Bombay Infantry..	"	R Scots		
Royal Scots	"	2-1		
17th Bombay Infantry.	"	17th B I		
Pioneers	"	2-1		
Stafford Regt	Old Boys		Old Boys 2-0	
Cathedl Old Boys "A"..	4-1	Old Boys		
Elphinstone College ...	E College	3-1		
Bombay Cricklana	3-2			
Cathedl Old Boys "B"..	Buffs	Buffs		
The Buffs	9-0	4-0		
Esplanade Wanderers..	Oxford			
Oxford L I Band	4-0			
19th Bombay Infantry.	Bye	19th		
Stafford R & F Cos ...	"	B I		
B'bay Educatn Society	"	B R S		
62nd Battery R F A ...	"	6-1		
20th Bombay Infantry.	"	1st Inf		
1st Inf Hyd'bad Contgt	"	W O		

Draw—1 goal each.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL.

The distribution of school prizes and the biannual Sale of Work was held in the High School, Panchgani, on the afternoons of Friday and Saturday, 22nd and 23rd instant.

Mrs. Macarthur who, with the Bishop, has always taken a keen interest in the school, had kindly promised to come over from Mahableshwar to distribute the prizes, but she was unfortunately prevented by a violent storm which broke over the whole district and continued with almost unabating severity for several days. The prize-giving was postponed until the second day in the vain hope that the weather would be more propitious. But there was no break in the dull leaden canopy that overshadowed the whole of our mountain peaks and wrapt our valleys in an impenetrable mist, and all hope of Mrs. Macarthur's presence extinguished. Much disappointment was felt, but in the unavoidable absence of Mrs. MacArthur Mrs. Fearn, the wife of the station superintendent, gave away the prizes. The Rev. R. Heywood, Secretary of the Society and of the Boys' School, presided, and Major Fearn made a few remarks concerning the new buildings soon to be erected as a separate Boys' Department. Rev. C. Williams read the following report:—The past year has seen great development in the Panchgani High School. There are now 73 on the rolls, and the success in the different examinations has been unprecedented in the history of the school. Our success was scored at the Government re-examination when our previous year's grant-in-aid was doubled, thus testifying to the general efficiency of the school and the conscientious work on the part of the staff. Later on we competed in the European Government scholarship examination for the Poona Division, and out of two senior scholarships awarded one was gained by Mary Evans, a pupil of our school. This is the second occasion that we have had this honour, Fred. Melling having headed the list in the year before last in the Senior Division. Our results in the Trinity College Practical and Theoretical Music Examinations were very satisfactory, considering it is the first year we have attempted to prepare pupils for it. We entered one for the Intermediate Practical, Miss Mary Rattonji, who passed. Two entered for the junior practical, one of whom, Mary Evans, passed. Eight entered for the preparatory, six of whom passed, viz, Gwendoline Atkinson, Effie Simmonds, Maud Stephens, Flora Braidwood, David Braidwood, and David Crummy. Nine entered for the Junior Theory, seven of whom passed, viz., Mary Evans, Kate Smith, May Melling, Effie Simmonds, Willie Ling, Gladys Fearn, and David Crummy. Great credit is due to Miss Shaw for her indefatigable efforts with and for her pupils. Our crowning success was achieved by our three candidates, Florence Smith, May Melling, and Fred Melling, who were presented for Matriculation of the Bombay University, all passing. One has already entered Elphinstone College, another hopes to enter the Medical College, and the third the School of Art in Bombay. During Miss Kinmins' absence in England last year, Miss Pope, with the Rev. J. Redman, was in charge of the Educational Department, and the enthusiasm and skilled methods which she brought to bear upon her work have much to do with these gratifying results. One of our junior teachers, Miss MurielRigg, obtained her Governament Secondary Teachers' certificate in September. The general superintendence was most successfully carried out by Miss King. We look forward to a period of advance on every side. We view with mingled feelings, the prospect of the division of the schools. It must be, for we shall soon be crowded out of our present accommodation, but during our four years of co-education our boys and girls have worked together with great harmony and success, viz., from the beginning of February up to the present day. Prizes were awarded to the following scholars:—Matriculation Prizes—Florence Smith and May Melling. Standard IX—Examination Prize—Mary Evans. Standard VII—Mark Prize—Gladys Fearn, Examination Prize—Bryan O'Brian. Standard VI—Mark and Examination Prize—Vivian Bose. Standard V—Mark Prize—Maud Stephens, Examination Prize—David Gale Braidwood. Standard IV—Mark Prize—Ena Bose, Examination Prize—Harold Trayler. Standard III—Mark Prize Eglestilmenstok. Examination Prize—Queenie Sloane. Standard II—Mark Prize—Edna Gordon. Examination Prize—Carlisle Watts. General Proficiency—Jack Trayler. Standard I—Mark Prize—Leslie Hipsey. Examination Prize—Anny Tainsh. Class I—Mark Prize—Ethel Trayler. Examination Prize—Nina Lasham. Kindergarten Gifts.

The proceedings concluded with the Doxology.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE KING'S VISIT TO PARIS.

Paris, May 12 ("Times").—It is striking indeed to find in a Royalist Opposition Paris contemporary, the "Soleil," a direct and deliberate charge against the German Press of endeavouring to throw cold water on the Anglo French rapprochement. Under the title of "France, England, and Germany" a letter from Berlin to that journal contains the following passage:—

The Germans experience a certain amount of "depit" at the King of England's stay in Paris. Everything that could tend to diminish the significance of the royal visit was carefully recorded, and the German Press, as if it had obeyed a "mot d'ordre," persistently spoke of the coolness of the reception given to Edward VII. At the same time, as if to reassure itself as to the consequences of the King's journey, it recalled all the past and future difficulties likely to stand in the way of a genuine rapprochement between England and France. It is evident that everything that might restore prestige to France is regarded in an unfavourable light in Germany, just as everything of a nature to diminish her situation in the international concert is looked upon with undisguised satisfaction. Already on the occasion of M. Loubet's journey to Algeria and his return to Marseilles ill-humour was displayed at the honours rendered to the chief of the French State by the different foreign squadrons, and particularly by that of the United States. So true is it that France, notwithstanding the moral ruins heaped up by those who govern her, always remains for Germany an embarrassing adversary.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND'S INGRATITUDE.

Paris, May 11.—The semi-official Note issued on Saturday from Berlin and published by all the Paris newspapers contains the following passage with reference to what it calls the disobliging proceedings of England:—

"Instead of manifesting gratitude to the Cabinet of Berlin for its resistance to the solicitations of German public opinion favourable to the Boers, the Government of London has done nothing to check the Germanophob agitation."

On this the Paris correspondent of the "Times," who knows the facts, makes the following important statements:—

It is high time that this widespread illusion should be dissipated once for all, and that it should be known that it was not in the power of the so-called "Cabinet of Berlin" to fly to the assistance of the Boers, even if it had wished to do so. After the Kruger despatch remonstrances were addressed to Berlin from at least four of the minor German Courts. "The Cabinet of Berlin" was given to understand that before such grave measures were taken as that of the Kruger despatch it should be remembered that the heads of the other German States were entitled to be consulted, as in the event of war they would be called upon to contribute their contingent to the united German forces in the field. But that was not all. The Kruger despatch and the consequent dismay in Vienna and there is the best reason to believe that this circumstance became promptly known in Berlin. So that, on the whole, it is difficult to see how the Cabinet of Berlin is entitled to the gratitude of the British Government. The King's Ministers have, indeed, given proof of rare generosity. Notwithstanding the Kruger despatch and the Anglophobe campaign which it was largely instrumental in exciting, they held out a helping hand to Germany in the Venezuelan difficulty, and were only prevented by an overwhelming protest of public opinion from doing a little kindness to the German Emperor in connection with the Baghdad Railway scheme.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ROME.

The semi-official 'North German Gazette' publishes the following communique:—

According to a Paris newspaper telegram, the 'Havas Agency' is disseminating telegrams dated from Rome which go so far as to state that the form taken by the Emperor's visit to the Pope has made a painful impression in Italian official circles which continues to grow in intensity. The political effect of the Emperor's journey has been, in consequence, practically nil. We may leave unscribed the question whether the object of disseminating telegrams with a bias of this kind is to mislead public opinion in France. If the intention is to create feeling against Germany in Italy, the attempt will probably prove a total failure. As a matter of fact, the ex ensi forms observed during the visit of his Majesty the Emperor made exactly the opposite impression in Rome to that described by the 'Havas Agency,' since the observance of ceremonial forms during the drive to the Vatican demonstrated before the eyes of the world how little the Pope is restricted in the enjoyment of the rights of a Sovereign which pertain to him. A peculiar cast is given to these French fabrications by the fact that they have been given publicity by the Havas Agency, which as is well known, occupies a special position in Paid ian Journalism.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times," in relation to the above, wrote on May 10:—

A Press controversy of a striking and somewhat serious nature has just arisen between Paris and Berlin, where, be it said in pas ing, intense sensitiveness and not a little irritability have been manifested since King Edward's visit to Italy and France. Indeed, it is suggested by one acute Teutonic scribe supposed to be officially inspired that the King went to Rome for no other purpose than to take the wind out of the sails of his imperial nephew, who was to follow him.

When such eminently official agencies as the "Agence Havas" and the "North-German Gazette" are concerned it is impossible not to attach exceptional importance to what is said on both sides. The "Agence Havas" had remarked that the solemn character given by the Kaiser to his visit to the Vatican the presence of the German cuirassiers who accompanied him, and the fact that his visit to the Pope was the first official act accomplished by the Emperor on his arrival in Rome had produced on the Italians a profound impression and had given rise to much comment. A contrast had been drawn between all this solemn parade and the discreet character of the King of England's visit to the Vatican, which visit had by its simplicity favourably impressed the Italian public. The "Agence Havas" added that the absence of all mention of the Triple Alliance and of Austria and the bonds exchanged at the banquet at the Quirinal had not escaped notice and had also been the subject of considerable comment.

This reserved and very moderate account of the impression actually produced in Italy, as amply revealed by the Italian Press itself seems to have enraged the patrons of the "North-German Gazette," who vented their feelings in the note published in the Berlin correspondence of the "Times" yesterday. For instance, the "Nazione" of Florence observed that the pomp with which the Emperor proceeded to the Vatican seems excessive to everybody. It was a theatrical spectacle. . . . There is, moreover, in this affair a question of principle which leaves no room for compromise. While Italy has a militia organisation of her own only Italian soldiers must be seen in the country. Another newspaper, the 'Tribuna' of Rome, inquired why did he bring his cuirassiers? Ours are much finer. Evidently the effect produced on the population of Rome by the appearance of the German cuirassiers was so mortifying as that made on the kindly population of Vienna, including the military element, by the march through the Kaiserstrasse, at the Emperor William's suggestion, of the German battalions returning from China.

The correspondent added on May 11, that the 'Gil Blas,' on the authority of M. Jean Carrere, who has some reputa for being well-informed on Vatican affairs, alleges that the principal object of the Emperor William's visit to Italy was to prepare the way for the election of a successor of Leo XIII, who would favour his own projects.

(Statements of this kind however must be accepted with caution, especially when they are of a kind which it is obviously the interest of the Curia to impress on the minds of the French people.)

ENGLAND AND THE CONGO STATE.

Antwerp, May 12 ('Reuter').—The Metropole announces that the abandonment of the Lado Enclave by the Congo State and its occupation by Great Britain have been decided upon in principal but that the negotiations regarding the compensation to be given to the Congo State still continue.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

We select telegrams in order of date:—

Sofia, May 7.—The 'Tregovski Vestnik' publishes a letter from Kostendil giving an interesting account of the stubborn conflict between Turkish troops and two Bulgarian bands, under Soclevodas, Lefteroff, and Mitzeff, which took place near the railway line between Veles and Gradsko on April 30. On the morning of that day the insurgents were occupied in preparing a dynamite mine under the railway bridge, when they were surprised by a battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry under Achmet Zia Bey. After repelling two attacks on the part of the cavalry, the insurgents succeeded in occupying a position on some neighbouring heights. Here they defended themselves for four hours against repeated attacks of the Anatolian troops. Large Turkish reinforcements afterwards arrived by special train from Veles and immediately came into action.

The position of the insurgents, who were now completely surrounded, became desperate. After another hour's conflict the Turkish commander gave orders to cease fire, and summoned the insurgents to surrender, offering at the same time to send them under escort to the Bulgarian frontier. The chiefs, however, refused all terms, and fight was resumed, the Anatolian troops attacking with great bravery. At nightfall the position of the insurgents was closely invested. Twenty insurgents then rushed upon the Turkish lines with dynamite bombs, which they threw all together, and amid the confusion and darkness the whole of the insurgent force succeeded in breaking through the troops and reaching the village of Begova about midnight. Without waiting to rest here, they made good their escape to the mountains before day break.

The insurgents lost 42 killed and wounded, the Turkish loss was apparently much greater owing to the destruction caused by the bombs.

STATEMENTS BY COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI AND M. SZELL.

The Standard correspondent at Vienna telegraphed on Sunday:—

Count Goluchowski made some interesting statements, in regard to the situation in the Balkans, in his reply, yesterday, to a deputation from the Austro-Hungarian Exporters Union. The petitioners begged the Foreign Office to give them information on the authority of consular reports to hand as to the risk of continuing commercial relations with particular places in the Balkans should such danger exist.

After some remarks had been made to the same effect by members of the deputation, the Minister replied. Although he did not like, he said, to pose as a prophet he was convinced that in view of the determined and joint action of Austria-Hungary and Russia for effecting the necessary reforms in Macedonia a serious complication was not to be feared. The export merchants need not let themselves be deterred from continuing their relations with those countries on account of the deplorable episodes caused by the bands and by the dynamiters, because should they do so, they would risk seeing their business seized by less timid rivals.

In the Hungarian Chamber, yesterday, an interpellation on the subject of the Balkans was made by M. Lovassy. M. de Szell would perhaps have been more explicit in his reply to the interpellation had notice of the question been given. As it was, he could only, he remarked repeat what he had said before and state that neither the course nor the object of any of the fundamental principle of the policy explained before had undergone the slightest change; that the maintenance of the status quo was still the cardinal principle of this monarchy's policy; and that the sovereignty of Turkey was not violated by the appearance of a squadron at Salonika. The Premier continued:—"No naval demonstration was intended, because there was nobody to demonstrate against and no reason for a demonstration. There were no plans occupation or conquest, both of which are excluded by our policy, which is still the same as it formerly was. If it will allay the fears of the questioning member, I once more declare that we keep to the policy we pursued before. It is for Turkey to maintain order, and nobody stands in the way of her maintaining such order. We, as a neighbouring Power; have interests in these regions which we cannot leave unprotected; and the other Powers have also interests there, though of a smaller kind, and that is why they watch events with attention, and have also sent ships to protect both their subjects and their interests." Almost every sentence of the Premier's reply was cheered by nearly the whole House.

TURCO-BULGARIAN RELATIONS.

Salonica, May 6 (Times).—With 10 foreign men-of-war in the harbour, with a state of siege proclaimed, and with Turkish troops guarding every square yard of the town, apparent order once more reigns in Salonika.

The Times correspondent telegraphs from Berlin (May 10):—

The situation so far as the relations between Turkey and Bulgaria are concerned does not appear to be regarded here as excessively critical. It is pointed out that, as suzerain of Bulgaria, the Sultan was justified in employing a stronger language in dealing with the Principality than would have been legitimate in a remonstrance addressed to a foreign Power. No one believes that Turkey intends to force on a war, since it is recognised at Yildiz Kiosk that nothing could be gained even from a successful campaign. At the same time the strength of the Turkish forces which is unobtrusively being assembled in Macedonia seems altogether out of proportion to the necessities of the local problem. One hears of 100,000 infantry and over 100 guns. These troops are being brought from Asia Minor to Salonika so as not to excite alarm by being directed towards Adrianople and the Bulgarian frontier. The Bulgarian Army is a very formidable force, especially in respect of infantry, and its rifle practice is excellent. At present it suffers from a scarcity of ammunition, and moreover, its artillery is not comparable to that of the Turks. The return of Prince Ferdinand to Sofia will put an end to the chorus of the German Press, which scornfully described him as "trying to establish an 'alibi.'" The Prince has never been a favourite in Berlin.

Sofia, May 11 (Times).—The incident of the Turkish Note has been brought to a happy conclusion. This evening a meeting took place between the Prime Minister and All Feroun Bey, the Ottoman Commissioner, in the course of which an arrangement acceptable to both parties was concluded. As the satisfactory verbal assurances tendered by the Bulgarian Government have been accepted in perfect sincerity by the Sultan, no formal reply to the Note will be sent to the Porte, and by mutual consent the incident will be regarded as closed.

The prospects of peace for the coming summer are now more favourable than at any period since the beginning of the year. So confidently is this anticipation held in competent quarters that it is thought possible that a conversion of the Six per Cent. Bulgarian loan may be effected before the close of the year.

The Times correspondent at Monastir wrote on May 9:—

The reports of the Bulgarian attacks on mo ques here are untrue. A quarrel between a Bulgarian butcher and a Turk appears to have led to an attack on the Bulgarian quarter by the Turkish populace, and before the authorities could intervene about 25 Bulgarians were killed. The Bulgarians represent only a small fraction of the inhabitants of the town, but are suspected to possess dynamite and arms. Should they be so foolish as to attempt to use these, the authorities will have difficulty in preventing a general massacre by the Mussulman here, who are very fanatical. All the shops in the town have been shut for the last three days, and except for the presence of the Turkish patrols it is like a city of the dead.

BOMB SCARE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphs from Constantinople (May 6):—

Since the destruction of the Ottoman Bank at Salonika a vague, but very acute, apprehension of dynamite outrages in Constantinople has haunted the minds of the local authorities, who have taken numerous precautions to guard against them. At Yildiz the number of sentinels has been tripled. At the Sublime Porte the use of three of the entrances has been prohibited, and access to the interior of the building can only be obtained by the great door of the Grand Vizierate, through which all official have to pass. In the passages the number of secret police has been largely increased. At the Imperial Ottoman Bank the sentries have been doubled, the premises are surrounded by spies, and the authorities have shut up a small adjacent cafe which was a resort of Macedonian fruit sellers. All the Embassies and Legations are supplied with numerous detectives, of whom a large number, supported by a force of gendarmes, have been sent to watch the Patriarchate of the Phanar. A guard of infantry paraded every street in the city night and day.

Rome, May 12 (Standard).—In reply to-day to various questions regarding the policy of the Italian Government towards events in Macedonia, Admiral Morin, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that complete accord existed between the interested Powers. The despatch of warships to Salonika was intended merely to assure the safety of Italian subjects, and the vessels would be withdrawn as soon as the conditions permitted.

The Standard correspondent telegraph:—

Paris, May 12—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria left Paris at seven o'clock yesterday evening by the Oriental express to return to Sofia.

The Temps to-night contains an important article on the situation in the Near East, in which it strongly insists on the application of the reforms which have been declared by Russia and Austria as necessary, and which have been endorsed by the other Powers and recognised as inevitable by the Sultan. This Ministerial organ affirms:—"There is no time to lose, or, rather, too much time has already been lost, and too much blood has already been shed. If the object in view is to be obtained, the Temps think that too much account must not be taken of the exaggerated susceptibility "in virtue of which Turkey has dared to demand, and some Powers have been willing to grant her, the withdrawal of their squadrons from Salonika. If ever a little energy was necessary in the interest of peace and universal concord, it is certainly necessary to-day in the Near East."

On May 12 the Sofia correspondent of the Times wrote:—

Although the improvement in the official relations between Turkey and Bulgaria removes one of the most serious features of the situation, the feelings of exasperation which undoubtedly exist both in this country and among the Mussulmans of European Turkey continue to afford some grounds for anxiety. The ill-success of the recent invasion in the Djuma district, the reverses experienced elsewhere, the unfavourable effect of the Salonika outrages upon the attitude of the Powers, and, still more, the persecution of the Bulgarian element in Turkey have tended to increase popular irritation here, while the Mussulman subjects of the Sultan, encouraged by the successes of the troops and enraged by the audacity of the revolutionaries, only wait for a sign from Constantinople to begin a series of terrible reprisals.

It now appears that the lamentable occurrences at Monastir on the 6th inst. were not provoked, as stated in official Turkish accounts, by Bulgarian komitajis, but were due to an outbreak of Mahommedan fanaticism. Among the victims were some Greeks, and several murders are stated to have been committed in surrounding districts by Bashi-Bazouks. Panic still prevails among the Christian population of the town and the neighbourhood.

The Bulgarian Government has appealed to the Powers to use their influence at Constantinople to put a stop to the wholesale arrests of innocent persons, which tend to keep alive the existing irritation. The Porte justifies these measures on the ground that all Bulgarians alike take part more or less in the revolutionary propaganda.

Constantinople, May 11 (Reuter).—The Greek Legation to-day made representation to the Porte on the subject of the troubles at Monastir. The Embassies of the Powers also drew the attention of the Porte to the situation at Monastir and urged it to do all in its power to prevent a massacre.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" says (May 12):—

One telegram from Constantinople not concerning Macedonia has an evil sound. The Porte, it says, is informed that Armenian revolutionary bands have crossed the Persian frontier into the sandjak of Bayazid and into the districts of Sassun. The Porte has adopted energetic measures. The telegram does not state whether the execution of these measures has been entrusted to the Kurds.

May 13.—The Austro-Hungarian warships, with the exception of the Wien, have been ordered to leave Salonika and to resume their cruise in the Levant. It is expected that the Italian squadron will likewise be withdrawn. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has returned to Sofia, having, apparently, failed to obtain an audience of the Emperor at Buda-Pesth. The withdrawal of the warships and the return of the Bulgarian truant are supposed to indicate an improvement in the Macedonia situation, which the Porte, for its part, is inclined to regard as a consequence of sweeping arrests of Bulgarians throughout the three vilayets. The Bulgarians deserve little sympathy, but their experiences in Turkish prisons are probably as unpleasant as their

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE question raised by Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace as to man's unique position in the universe once more raises the controversy which has gone on for a quarter of a century as to the presumed inhabitants of our neighbour planet, Mars. For over two centuries light and dark markings on Mars have been observed, and have been noticed to be permanent, the common explanation being that they were continents and oceans, the lighter ruddy colour being considered to be land. In 1877 Schiaparelli, of the Brera Observatory, Milan, using an 8 1-2 inch refracting telescope, observed about thirty straight lines crossing the land surface of the planet, and mapped out their positions. These were soon known as canals, though the question of their natural or artificial origin remained unsettled. Two years later Schiaparelli saw not only these canals, but a great number of others, and one was seen to be doubled, that is to say, to consist of parallel straight lines, with a space between. In 1884 and 1888 many of the canals appeared doubled. Other astronomers, Perrotin and Tholon at Nice, and Mr. A. Stanley Williams at Brighton, Antoniadi at Juvisy, the Rev. T. Phillips at Yeovil, and Captain Molesworth in Ceylon, have amply confirmed the evidence as to the single and double canals.

Mr. Lowell, a wealthy American, determined to set this question at rest, and fitted up a special observatory in the pure air of Arizona, where he was assisted by Professor Pickering and Mr. A. E. Douglass. In 1894 and 1895 nearly a thousand drawings were made, showing a hundred and forty canals, many of them being found to double at certain seasons. What is seen is certainly most peculiar. In the spring of each hemisphere a white cap, chiefly cloud, but also partly of snow, forms round the pole, and round it there sprears a dark band, which is assumed to be water or vegetation stimulated by the moisture. The white cap almost immediately begins to break up, and then the dark lines begin to appear, stretching rapidly down to the equator, and even beyond it. These lines must be from 30 to 300 miles in breadth, and when they are double the space between must be as wide as the lines themselves. They cross and recross in all directions, and at the intersecting points are dark circular patches, like towns at a railway junction. It has been suggested that the whole forms a great system of irrigation by which the inhabitants of a level, dry, and desert world utilise the floods at the poles for producing flood over the entire surface. This view would make the visible markings bands of vegetation, produced by the polar flood as it follows the southward channels.

There are many difficulties in the canal theory. It assumes that the purpose is that the canals are to bring the water south, yet they by no means take that direction chiefly. Some of them do, but the largest and most important often run east and west, crossing those which follow lines of longitude. A single canal will cross many others and have at each crossing one of the circular spots which Mr. Lowell calls cities or oases. This network of straight lines can hardly be a system designed to distribute water by gravitation. Another curious feature is that late in the summer the dark patches which used to be called oceans become lighter in colour—possibly as vegetation ripens and dries up—and then the dark canals are seen to be continued across these so-called oceans. If irrigation were the object, why should it be needed in these obviously moist regions?

Those who oppose the view that the canals are artificial have suggested that the markings may be the tracks made by meteorites which have scored the face of the planet, or fissures made by its gradual contraction in cooling. Neither explanation can well account for the complex network of geometrically-arranged straight lines shown on Mr. Lowell's maps with the little bead-like spots where they cross each other. If the lines are really there, and are really straight, a natural explanation would seem so utterly unlikely that the belief in an inhabited Mars is likely to be generally adopted. A theory of irrigation canals is not at all necessary. We have only to assume that some essential of plant food, say combined nitrogen, is missing from the greater part of the planet, and has to be conveyed to the land, and the whole of the observed phenomena can be explained. By whatever means the Martians travel, by camel, or locomotive, or airship, they will naturally go in straight lines between city and city, and the network of straight lines in all directions simply means that these are the routes of commerce and travel. Assuming that all the land is barren, except with the aid, say, of the nitrates brought from a given centre, the cultivated land would naturally lie on either side of the route between town and town, forming a band broad enough in some cases to be visible. The appearance of the dark markings in the spring and summer would then have nothing to do with a polar flood, but merely with the nature of the crops and their seasons, of which we know nothing.

The most searching argument against the canals is the suggestion that they are not there, but in the brain of the observer. Some astronomers are persistently unable to see them, even with instruments much larger than that Schiaparelli used. It is suggested that the lines, like Spiritualist phenomena, are only seen by those who want to see them and have been led to expect them. This argument particularly applies to the "doubling." Persons with eyelenses crinkled by astigmatism can often see a line doubled, or even repeated several times. A large reflecting telescope would quickly set the matter at rest. At present we have no really great reflecting telescope, although in many ways the reflector possesses enormous advantages over the refractor. It seems absurd that there should be nothing larger than one with a two-foot speculum. Mr. G. W. Ritchey of the Yerkes Observatory, is at work upon one of five feet.

Sir Thornley Stoker, surgeon to the Richmond Hospital, Dublin, in an article in "The Practitioner" on "Cancer of the Lips," points out that in almost every case the use of the pipe is the exciting cause. The disease is rarely found in non-smokers, and it is commonest in country districts where they still smoke the short, hot clay pipe, with its often sharp, broken end. Smokers of briar-root pipes are rarely attacked. Sometimes broken, decayed, or irregular teeth are the cause, their sharp edges keeping open a wound. In 350 cases operated on by the writer, only three were women, and they were all Western peasants who smoked assiduously. In the same magazine Dr. Walter Whitehead describes the cutting out of the tongue for cancer, and mentioned that he had removed the tongue of a patient who not only continued in excellent health, but was an accomplished tenor public singer!

Reference was recently made to the way in which electricity generated by the Falls of Niagara is being used to make useful and valuable substances, such as aluminium, graphite for lead pencils, nitrates, chlorine and carborundum for jewel cutting, out of the commonest materials. The "Lancet" mentions that even sugar can be manufactured electrically. It is stated that by merely passing a current of definite potential through soda water or water impregnated with carbonic acid gas a series of products is formed culminating in sugars. First of all is formed oxalic acid, then tartaric acid, next citric acid until at five volts and three amperes grape sugar appears. Now that nitrates for plant food can be built up by electricity and grape sugar for human food out of water and chalk. The Lancet points out that it would not be surprising if the electric current could also make proteids and thus render humanity independent of plant life. The idea seems a startling one but is no more surprising than any one of the score of wonders accomplished by the same means in the past few years. However it is probable that flowers and fruit would continue to be grown even if man were able to make all his food out of sea water and rocks.

A further substantial decrease in the plague mortality in India is reported last week, from 15,408 to 10,573. In every plague-infected part of the country the epidemic shows some satisfactory signs of steady abatement, and except in the Punjab no Province or Native State reports a weekly mortality exceeding 500. The mortality in the Punjab has fallen from 12,206 to 8,887, but the latter figure is still twice as high as in the corresponding week of last year. In the United Provinces the mortality has dropped from 800 to 474, and Meerut, with 228 deaths, is now the only district which returns figures of any account.

At the sitting of the Select Committee on the Thames Steamboat Bills, Mr. Fitzmaurice, chief engineer to the London County Council, said the thirty boats which the Council proposed to build would be 140ft. long, would have a draught of 34ins., would each carry 500, and would cost £71,000.

To a defeated litigant's representative who asked for a stay of execution in the Appeal Court in case his client wished to go to the higher court, as otherwise, he said, he might never get the costs, Lord Justice Mathew replied:—"We are not in the habit of treating our judgments as wrong, and do not willingly assist appellants to the House of Lords in guarding against that contingency. No stay."

A THAYETMYO correspondent writes:—"The first show we had here was a game of 'Vigoro' got up by Major Cox. There were two elevens on each side, and the game was much enjoyed by everyone. The match was left unfinished owing to darkness coming on. I think the highest score on either side was made by Captain Thorpe, whose hitting was hard and well timed."

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BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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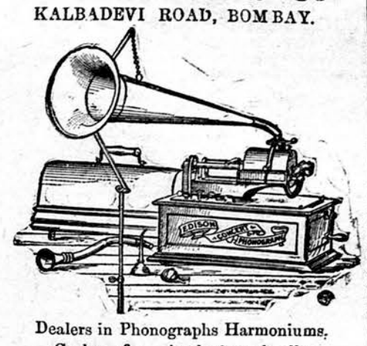

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Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

Are now in use on the Lines of several Indian Railway Companies, including the East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Madras Railway, etc.

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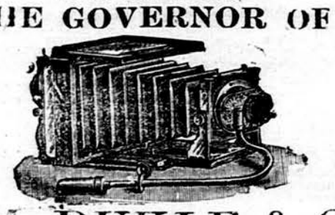

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NATURAL APERIENT WATER
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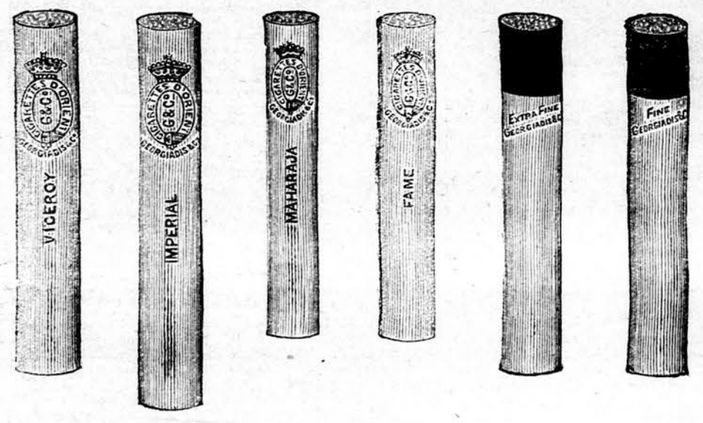

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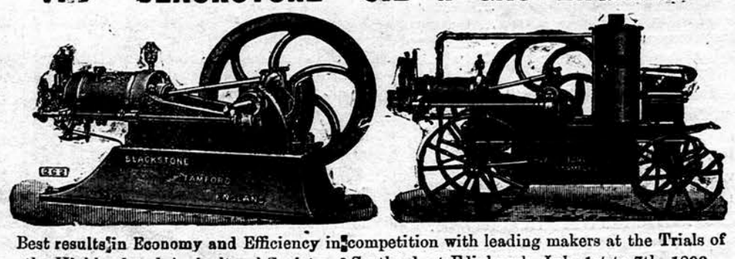

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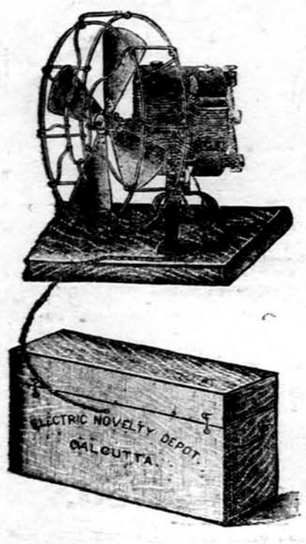

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STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
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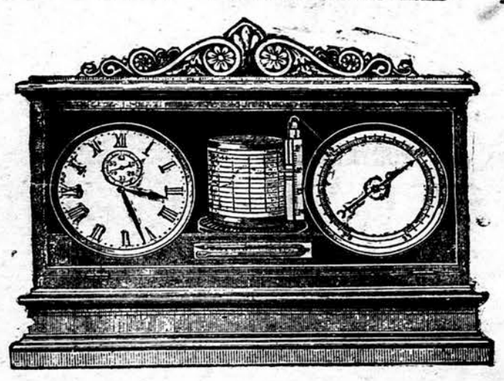

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LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED
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CANDLESTICKS AND
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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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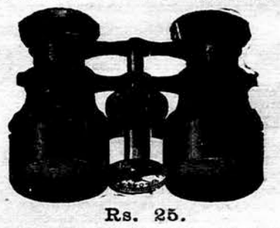
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.
WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE
These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4¼ inches by 2¾ inches.

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BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by Infants, Invalids, Convalescents and the Aged.
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For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
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"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider "Benger's Food" incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, etc., Everywhere.

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LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids.
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and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from
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